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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the [illegible] and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

IMPORTANT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Particulars of the Battle of Inkerman.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

RUSSIAN LOSS NINE THOUSAND.

One Hundred and Nine Russian Officers Killed and Wounded.

English Loss Nearly Equal to Russian

THE CZAR'S PROPOSITION TO AUSTRIA.

CONSOLS IMPROVED.

By the arrival of the United States mail steamship *Union*, Captain ADAMS, we have dates from Havre of the 21st, and Southampton and London to the 22d ult.

The United States mail steamship *Washington*, Captain CAVENDY, arrived off Cowes on her way to Bremen on the 19th. The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Boston and Halifax, reached Liverpool the same day.

Tuesday, November 20, at noon, lat. 47° 10', lon. 38° 40', passed the ship *Pompero*, of St. John's, abandoned, with rudder gone and waterlogged, apparently lumber loaded. The London *Times* of the [illegible] reports the safe arrival of the crew, they having abandoned her on the 2d November.

The dispatch of reinforcements to the seat of war continued without intermission. Every available steamship was taken up by the Government for the purpose; and it is stated in the London *Times* that the British Government is now paying at the rate of three millions sterling per annum for the charter of steamers alone, besides the cost of fuel. The *Niagara* and *Arabia* having been taken up by the Government, the Cunard Company had issued a notice that no vessel belonging to their line would leave Liverpool till the 9th December, after which date the communication would be every alternate Saturday.

The Collins line were to change their days of sailing after the departure of the steamer of the 29th of November, from Wednesday to Saturday, in order that the commerce of both sides of the Atlantic might be inconvenienced as little as possible. The West India and Brazilian lines of Mail steamers were also to be temporarily interrupted.

The British war office has issued a circular calling upon all the embodied as well as disembodied militia to give as many volunteers as possible to the regiments of Guards and the line and to the Royal Marines.

The alarm in England seemed to be subsiding, as to the position of the allied armies in the Crimea, which, with the reinforcements arriving, were deemed to be sufficiently strong to carry out the object of the campaign successfully. A Winter campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 30,000 men were being shipped by the British Government.

Lord RAGLAN has been raised to the rank of Field Marshal.

Lord PALMERSTON had arrived in Paris and had daily interviews with the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Lord DUDLEY STUART died at Stockholm on the 17th November.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR.

VIENNA, Saturday, 4½ A. M.

Intelligence from Balaklava to the 7th is as follows:

"Reinforcements arrive at the rate of one thousand men daily.

"The allies are overjoyed at the arrival of the so anxiously expected reinforcements.

"Both nations have completed their third parallels, which are connected by means of a trench.

"The allies are obliged to form countermines.

"The inner town is strongly barricaded."

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Russian Envoy, GORTSCHAKOFF, has intimated to the Austrian Cabinet that Russia is willing to negotiate a peace on the basis of the four guaranteed conditions.

A dispatch from Hamburg states that a Russian squadron of 14 war-steamers made a reconnoissance as far as Dagoe, without encountering any war ships of the Allies.

The main body of the British fleet was at Kiel on the 20th.

The Russian news states that the Allies having received considerable reinforcements on the 6th, 7th and 8th, made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russians; the latter retired from the plateau to the right bank of the Tchernaya.

Fifteen thousand men of the garrison of Kicheneff had marched to Odessa. Prince PASKIEWITSCH has ordered another corps of 30,000 men to the Crimea.

A dispatch from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 12, states that at that date the bombardment continued. The allies (he says) had not advanced in their operations since the 5th, and were still fortifying their lines in the rear of Balaklava. General LIPRANDI was wounded on the 5th.

Fuller details of the battle of the 5th of November, called the battle of the Inkermann, had been received by the arrival of the steamer *Telemaque* at Marseilles. They state that the attacking force of the Russians was 35,000 men.

The Battle of Inkermann.

MARSEILLES, Monday.

The *Telemaque* arrived this morning at 6 o'clock A. M., and the Government messenger, with dispatches, left by the 5 o'clock train for Paris.

The dates from Constantinople are of the 10th.

On the morning of the 5th, the Russians, 35,000 strong, attacked the right of the English positions, towards Inkermann. The English batteries were taken and retaken several times.

At noon the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol against the French positions, but were repulsed.

The Russians were also ultimately repulsed towards Inkermann, after a bloody battle, which lasted eight hours.

Their loss was 9,000 killed and wounded.

The English loss was also great. Four Generals—CATHCART, STRANGWAYS, GOLDIE and TORRENS—were killed, and four wounded—BROWN, BENTINCK, BULLER and ADAMS.

Thirty-eight English officers were killed, 96 were wounded, and two were missing.

442 rank and file were killed, 1,760 wounded, and 156 missing.

The French had 1 General killed, 2 wounded, 14 officers killed, and 21 wounded.

The English Guards alone lost 20 officers.

The Russians fired on our wounded, as well as on the detachments who were sent out to bury the dead on the 7th.

General CANROBERT was wounded.

The Russians are pouring in in large masses from the north. We require further reinforcements instantly.

PARIS, Tuesday morning.

The *Moniteur* announces that, according to a telegraphic dispatch received by the *Telemaque*, Gen. CANROBERT had pressed Prince NAPOLEON to leave the camp, in order to restore his health. The Prince had been very ill, and the fatigues of the battle of Inkermann made him much worse. It was hoped that he would be recovered sufficiently to share in the decisive attack against Sebastopol.

In confirming the intelligence of the battle of Inkermann, Gen. CANROBERT states that the battle was most obstinate and bloody, and that the Russian loss was enormous.

Everything was ready for the assault, but the allies had determined to postpone it till the arrival of fresh reinforcements.

VIENNA, Tuesday Evening.

Up to the 14th nothing new had occurred before Sebastopol.

Goods trains will not run on the North and South Austrian Railroads for some days, because the Sixth Army Corps is about to pass through Vienna from Styria to Moravia.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

A dispatch from Marseilles of the 20th announces that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was slightly wounded on the 5th.

OMAR PASHA was, it is said, about to send a large body of troops to the Crimea.

An Egyptian three-decker went down near Varna. HASSAN PASHA, the Admiral, was drowned, and only a fourth of the crew were saved.

MADRID, Friday, Nov. 17.

The Three per Cents., 35 50.

French Accounts.

The French accounts state that everything was prepared for the assault, but the Allies had determined to postpone it until the arrival of reinforcements. Prince NAPOLEON had left the camp, owing to the state of his health.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE was slightly wounded.

Number of the Allies in the Hospitals.

The numbers in hospital at the present time are nearly 2,000. About 1,500 are placed in the great barracks, 800 in the hospital, and 500 or 600 in the Turkish line-of-battle ship moored off the Seraglio. This vessel was granted to the British authorities by the Ottoman Government for the use of convalescents, who may be seen on a fine day pacing the decks or lying about in the warm sun, refreshed by the sea breeze, and slowly recovering health and spirits. Two long wards are lined each with a double row of beds, and though they seem confined and ill-ventilated, yet they are clean, and the men are not uncomfortable.

Within the last fortnight tressles have been provided for the beds to raise them off the cold ground. As the weather becomes more severe, the benefits of this improvement will be greatly felt. Another ward is being prepared for the reception of wounded, in accordance with an order just received. The Commandant is directed to receive the wounded brought down from Balaklava after the 25th, and furthermore, to provide accommodation for 1,000 others immediately, together with surgeons and dressers to attend upon them.

The Prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The hopes entertained so fondly that a considerable number of missing officers were in the hands of the Russians as captives have been rudely destroyed by the result of Captain FELLOWES' mission to their camp. He went at 12 o'clock with a flag of truce, trumpeter, and interpreter, and was met at a great distance from the camp by an officer, who did not appear to be of high rank, and whom the English "Ambassador" had not seen at his first interview with the Russians.

Capt. FELLOWES was informed that there were only two British officers in the hands of the Russians—namely, Lieut. CLOWES, 8th Hussars, and Cornet CHADWICK, 17th Lancers, and that both these young officers were wounded, though not seriously. Of non-commissioned officers and privates they have 58 prisoners, of whom 15 only are not wounded. It follows that our actual loss in killed on the field in that fatal charge amounts to 103 men and 11 officers.

Russian Account of their Loss on the 5th.

The *Patrie* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Hamburg, 19th inst.:

"The official bulletin of the battle of the 5th has arrived at St. Petersburg. Prince MENSCHIKOFF announces that the Russians had 2,000 soldiers and 109 officers wounded. The number of killed was not exactly known. General SOIMONOFF, who was dangerously wounded during the action, survived only a short time."

Sufferings of the Garrison in Sebastopol.

The *Messager de Marseilles* has the following, under date Constantinople, the 5th inst.:

The garrison of Sebastopol suffer considerable losses, which amount daily to at least 1,000 killed and wounded. Gen. KIRIAKOFF was lately killed by a French shell. The firing of the English Lancaster battery had become much more precise. It had succeeded in sinking a sailing frigate and a steamer. Its projectiles had also greatly damaged several ships of the line, notwithstanding the care taken by the Russians to shift them frequently from one position to another. The fleet magazine had been completely burnt by a congreve rocket.

Conflagrations daily take place in the interior of the town, which is in a truly deplorable condition; but the enemy are incessant in their exertions to repair the damage and erect additional works of defence. Prince MENSCHIKOFF, who visited Sebastopol on the 27th ult., to judge its position, and to inquire into its resources, left it on the same day, after giving his orders, and returned to his army on the heights of Balaklava, where the Russians have constructed earthworks.

Death of Lord Fitzgibbon—Cruelty of the Russians.

Lord FITZGIBBON's death is now quite certain. The poor young fellow had been seen by his men, as they retreated, pursued by the Russians, sitting up, though very severely wounded, and it was hoped he might be still alive. A dead body, supposed to be his, had been brought in, but it was subsequently ascertained that it was a mistake. The Russians stripped our dead. Their Lancers were seen killing the wounded as they lay on the field. This is irrefutably affirmed by many witnesses of the horrible deed.

There is a rumor that the cause of our disaster is being closely investigated by the authorities, and that it does not appear poor Captain NOLAN was so much to blame as was at first supposed by those who did not know his strict character as an officer and a soldier.

The Russian Troops in Sebastopol.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 19—4 P. M.

It is stated that communications received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, and transmitted in all haste to foreign Courts by Prince PASKIEWITSCH, bear date Sebastopol, the 10th.

They announce that Prince MENSCHIKOFF had caused the whole of his infantry to enter Sebastopol, and that he was making every preparation for a general attack on the Anglo-French lines. The Prince expresses his intention, unless some untoward circumstances occurred to prevent it, that the attack should take place on the 11th or 12th; and he indulges in his dispatch in the most sanguine expectations as to its issue. The object of the Russian General appears to be principally to cut off our communication with the bay of Cape Chersonese, with a view to the complete annihilation of the allies—a result which Prince MENSCHIKOFF, or Prince PASKIEWITSCH for him, anticipates, or affects to anticipate, with confidence.

The Russian General dwells with much pleasure on the tempestuous state of the Black Sea, the roaring of whose waves, he says, he can hear from his quarters, and gloats over the idea that some awful disaster will have befallen our vessels. It is said, too, in the same dispatch, that a considerable number of Turks had deserted to the Russian camp, and this unusual abandonment of their standard is accounted for by the severe privations they have labored under for some time, no less than by the sarcasms and harsh treatment to which they have been exposed since their pusillanimous conduct at Balaklava.

To the stories these deserters may have told the Russian General, and the exaggerated account they have given of the position and prospects of the allies, is attributed the blind confidence the Russians appear to have in the success of this last desperate attempt against the allies.

In one of the most recent letters from the Anglo-French lines, it is stated that the 15th was the day on which the assault would be made. The troops are described as most impatient to begin.

The Shells of the Besiegers.

Under date of the 22d, the St. Petersburg *Journal* states that the shells of the besiegers had caused several fires in Sebastopol, but that they had been put out by the Russians before they could extend far; that the garrison mounted fresh cannon at every point, in some degree sheltered from the fire of the besiegers, but that the *franc-tireurs* were very successful in picking off the gunners of the Russian batteries.

Under date of the 23d we are informed that a fire broke out in the night of the 22d between the old tower, which had been converted into a heap of ruins by the besiegers, and the central part of the town; it was not quite extinguished at break of day, but was not very apparent. A Russian ship of the line, which was at the southwest of the port, and the fire of which had been directed against the left of the English works, had disappeared; but it is not stated from what cause.

Arrival of the Nurses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Nov. 5.

To-day the *Vectis* arrived, with Miss NIGHTINGALE and thirty-seven nurses for the sick and wounded at Scutari.

Arrival of Reinforcements.

A letter from Pera, dated Nov. 10, says:

"The reinforcements which arrive are promptly expedited to the Crimea. The *Napoleon* has taken on board 2,000 men, who arrived in merchant vessels, and sailed on the 7th for Sebastopol, as well as the *Sané* which brought 1,100 men from Africa. The Mayran brigade is in the Bosphorus, on board the *Asmodée*, the *Chaptal*, and the *Seine*, which are replenishing their coals, in order to enter the Black Sea. The entrance of two other vessels with troops is signalized. The *Suffren* has safely arrived before Constantinople."

The *Journal de Constantinople* contains the following account of the victory of Inkermann:

"Early on the morning of the 5th a Russian army, about 40,000 strong, of whom 30,000 men consisted of reinforcements which arrived on the preceding evening, under the command of General DANNENBURG and the Grand Dukes MICHAEL and ALEXANDER, profiting by an intense fog, marched upon Inkermann to the extreme limit of the English army, and attacked them vigorously.

"General CATHCART assembled about 6,000 men, whom he opposed to the Russians, and for more than two hours this handful of brave soldiers had been struggling with the most heroic intrepidity against an army so superior in number, when the French troops arrived in all haste, and, joining themselves to the English with an admirable spirit of determination, opposed to the enemy a body of about 3,000 men, who charged the Russian masses one against five, and repulsed them with the most irresistible impetuosity.

"The Monet brigade arrived soon afterwards, and its arrival completed the rout of the Russians, who retired in disorder about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"During this engagement, 8,000 men of the garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie, and attacked some companies who supported the French lines, which were not more than 150 metres from the place.

"General DE LOURMEL went immediately, with a few battalions, to the assistance of these companies, who sustained the attack with intrepidity, repulsed the Russians, and, forcing them to take flight, pursued them to within twenty paces of the Quarantine Battery. At that point a serious wound forced him to stop, and the Russians were enabled to take refuge in the place.

"In these two affairs the Russians, in killed and wounded, lost the services of more than 10,000 men. The loss of the allied armies amounts to about 3,000 men in killed and wounded."

Evil Reports.

We read in the *Moniteur*:

"Evil-intentioned persons circulate reports throughout the country that the Government is about to make a levy of 500,000 men. Although such a false report does not merit a serious refutation, it is nevertheless important to point it out to the attention of honest men. When the Legislative body shall have assembled, the number that will be demanded will be a levy equal to that of last year. Such is the real state of things."

Wreck of a Part of the Ottoman Fleet in the Black Sea.

The news from the Black Sea is that dreadful gales have caused much damage to the shipping. As far as can be learned, no great injury has been suffered by any French or English vessel, but a calamity has fallen on the Ottoman fleet in the loss of two ships out of its already diminished squadron.

There can be little doubt that an Egyptian two-decker of 80 guns, and a frigate of 28 were wrecked on the 30th, between the Bosphorus and Varna. The Capudan Pasha sent to Admiral BOXER yesterday, and informed him of the lamentable event, asking him to send out any steamer which might be ready to bring off the survivors and to learn the real extent of the disaster.

A Portion of the Baltic Fleet to Remain.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the following letter from Hamburg, of the 17th inst.:

"Dispatches from England for Admiral NAPIER reached Kiel on Wednesday evening. From what has transpired among the officers relative to their contents, it appears that the English Ministry, considering the presence of a great portion of the fleet still necessary in the Baltic, has resolved not to recall it immediately, but to maintain it at Kiel until the 10th December, when Admiral NAPIER is to receive fresh orders, acquainting him with the number of ships which are to return to England and those which are to Winter at Kiel."

AUSTRIA.

The Terms on which the Czar will Treat with Austria.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

By the last paragraph of my letter of the 8th you learned that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had officially communicated to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the contents of a dispatch which he had received from his Government. The St. Petersburg Cabinet has expressed its willingness to treat with Austria on the basis of the four conditions, and to withdraw the troops from the frontiers of Galicia; but men in office avowed to have no great confidence in its sincerity. The retreat behind the Pruth was a strategetic movement, and the withdrawal of the Russian Guard to the right bank of the Vistula has arisen from political considerations.

It is the policy of Russia alternately to cajole and menace Austria. The St. Petersburg Cabinet is well aware that it would be utterly impossible to offer successful opposition to the Western Powers, if they were intimately allied with Austria, and, therefore, it now holds out hopes to the latter—which it assuredly has not the least intention of realizing—that the four guarantees will be given.

It was generally supposed that negotiations were going on between the Western Powers and Austria for an offensive and defensive alliance, and the Russian Government took care to excite the fears of the smaller German States, by pointing out to them the utter impossibility of their maintaining their neutrality if Austria should conclude a treaty of alliance with England and France, and this at once brought Messrs. VON DER PFORDTEN and VON BEUST into the field.

The Austrian Government was not slow to perceive the advantage of its position and it gave Prussia and Germany to understand that if assistance could not be obtained from the Confederation it must be sought elsewhere. It is stoutly denied in Governmental circles that the policy of Austria has undergone any change, but the official Wurtemberg *Staats Anzeiger* contains positive information which induces me to believe that if the Western Powers should refuse to treat on the basis of the four conditions, Austria will consider herself at liberty to withdraw from the coalition.

On the 30th of last month a note was sent from Berlin to this city, in answer to the Austrian dispatch of the 24th of the same month, which can hardly fail to have very great influence on the policy of this Government. The note is probably as long as Prussian State documents usually are, but its essence is: 1. Prussia considers the four conditions as indispensably necessary to the reëstablishment of peace. 2. A promise is demanded from Austria, that whatever may happen during the war, she will not go beyond those conditions. 3. A collective proposal shall be made to the Bund to join Austria and Prussia in demanding the four conditions from Russia, and, if it is agreed to, the German Confederation, Austria and Prussia shall then declare to the St. Petersburg Cabinet that the acceptance of the four points is necessary to the conclusion of a firm and lasting peace in Europe. 4. Austria shall be entitled to the assistance of Prussia and the German Confederation not only if she is attacked within her own territories, but also if she should be molested in the Danubian Principalities. 5. The Military Commission of the Bund shall take the necessary measures for giving force to the foregoing resolutions.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

The German papers become more and more engrossed with copious dispatches and reports from the seat of war, to the exclusion of almost every other subject; there is, however, very little of interest going on here at this moment, so that, doubtless there is nothing lost. There is one feature in the Crimean campaign, mentioned lately by the *Kolnische Zeitung*, that in the Tartar population of the Crimea, guerilla bands and troops of free-booters are forming rapidly, who harrass the Russians very much by cutting off their supplies of ammunition and provisions.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, true to its mission of beguiling its readers into a disbelief of any news unfavorable to the Russians, printed this communication with the accompanying statement, "More idiotcy."

From various sides there come corroborations of the news that OMAR PASHA is about to take a more active part in the present campaign than he has lately done, more particularly the fact of SADIK PASHA's having arrived at the Sereth.

ITALY.

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 17th inst. states that the Piedmontese Government had received a report from Captain GOVONE on the military operations in the Crimea. M. GOVONE was present at all the engagements, and had a horse killed under him at the affair of the 25th ult. Another Sardinian officer, M. LANDRIANI, attached to the allied army, had disappeared, although he was not on the list of killed or wounded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Corn Market at Mark-lane, on the 20th, was less buoyant, and WHEAT could not be cleared off, although offered at an abatement of 2s. ℔ quarter. Little was done in foreign WHEAT. FLOUR moved off slowly, and American barrels were rather lower. BARLEY 2s. lower. OATS 6d. to 1s.

At the Liverpool Corn Market, WHEAT was difficult to sell at 2s. to 3d. ℔ 70 lbs. decline. INDIAN CORN 1s. lower. FLOUR 1s. ℔ bbl. lower.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 20th ult.

The reports from the English Manufacturing Districts show a continued tendency to inactivity and caution. At Manchester the demand was less than the supply, and prices were lower. At Birmingham in the Iron Market, although the quotations were nominally unaltered, purchases could in some cases be made on reduced terms. Orders from the United States were increased. At Nottingham there was rather less depression. The Woolen Districts were less satisfactory. The Irish Linen Market was better.

The Money market in London was unchanged. Consols had improved to 91⅞. Turkish scrip was also better at 6½ discount.

Liverpool Cotton market flat. Prices in favor of the buyer on the 20th, when the sales amounted to 6,000 bales. Sales, 21st, 5,000 bales.

Money Market.

From the London Times of 21st.

Although the Stock market to-day has been undisturbed by rumors of any kind, and the feeling with regard to the progress of the war has, upon the whole, been less anxious, the funds have again declined. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 92, opened at 91⅞ to ⅞, and under the influence of a full supply of stock, and a consequent demand for money, receded to 91⅛, at which they closed with a heavy appearance. The fall, therefore, since the beginning of the month, has been equal to nearly 4½ ℔ cent., and meanwhile the period for the deduction of 1½ ℔ cent. for the half yearly dividend has almost arrived.

After regular hours this evening the tendency to depression was increased in consequence of another fall on the Paris Bourse, and the final transactions were at 91⅛ for Money, while there were sellers at 91⅝ for the 7th of December. The effects of the anticipation entertained with respect to the necessity for a large French loan have been more perceptible to-day, and a strange panic in the foreign market, where Turkish scrip has undergone a further decline of 3 or 4 ℔ cent., likewise contributed to the adverse tendency.

CITY FINANCES.

Comptroller's Estimate for 1855—Heavy Expenditures.

The Comptroller transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the following Estimates of City Expenditures for the year 1855:

Building Loan Stock, No. 3	$30,000
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	2,000
Cleaning Streets—[illegible] Contracts	100,000
Common Schools for the City	650,000
Common Schools of State	75,000
Croton Water Works Extension, &c.	315,000
County Clerk's Office	20,000
County Clerk's Common Pleas	7,000
Fencing Vacant Lots	2,000
Interest on Assessments	30,000
Redemption of Revenue Bonds of 1854	3,000,000
Revenue Bonds of 1855	650,000
Redemption of Assessment Bonds of 1854	100,000
City Inspector's Liens and Lots	5,000
Street Opening	[illegible]
Street Paving	[illegible]
State Mill Tax	[illegible]
Surrogate's Office	12,000
Wells and Pumps	1,500
Refunded on Assessment Sales	5,000
Refunded on Assessment Tax	5,000
Arrearages for Surrogate's Office	1,500
Arrearages for City Inspector's Department, for Bay-side [illegible]	30,000

The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the support of the City Government for the year from and including Jan. 1, to and including Dec. 31, 1855:

Almshouse	$612,400
Aqueduct repairs, &c.	20,000
Battery Enlargement	25,000
Board of Health	10,000
City Inspector's Department	30,000
Coroner's Fees	15,000
Cleaning Corporation Docks	5,000
County Contingencies	120,000
Cleaning Streets	170,000
Common Council (Pay of Members)	35,100
Docks and Slips (New-York)	100,000
Docks and Slips (Repairs)	25,000
Election Expenses	50,000
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000
Fire Department (for Chief Engineer)	75,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	194,000
Intestates	30,000
Inmate Estates	2,000
Lamps and Gas	300,000
Lands and Places	15,000
Markets	7,000
Mayoralty Fees	150
Officers' Fees	30,000
Police	810,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	60,000
Public Buildings, (constructed for)	40,101
Repairs to Public Buildings	30,000
Regulating Streets by contract	50,000
Roads	30,000
Real Estate	25,000
Roads and Avenues	50,000
Stationery	30,000
Street Expenses	20,000
Sunken Vessels (removing)	2,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	17,000
Salaries	330,000
Statistical Tables, (Croton Aqueduct Department)	1,500
Laying Water Pipes	122,500
New-York Juvenile Asylum, (pay of pupils)	12,500
Belgian Pavement	65,000
Arrearages for 1854	481,873
Roads and Eighth-avenue, (reappropriated)	8,717
Total	$13,318,718

The following is the accompanying

ORDINANCE:

It shall not be lawful for the several departments of the City Government, and those having charge of expenditures, to make contracts, or incur expenditures authorized by the Common Council, to an amount exceeding the several appropriations made, unless an appropriation sufficient to cover such excess shall have been made by the Common Council.

All resolutions authorizing expenditure to be made hereafter shall provide for the defraying of the same from the general appropriations for the year; but in case any special appropriation shall be made for any object of expenditure, under any of the several heads of account, the same shall be considered as forming a part of the several heads of account of the general appropriations.

The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for the current year.

Resolved, That the Comptroller cause application to be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York for the passage of the accompanying Act, to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax.

Referred to Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Board of Education—Deficiencies.

In regard to the deficiency in the School Moneys, the Comptroller thus concludes his communication:

In the present condition of the estimates for appropriations for the Board of Education, and the Governors of the Almshouse, it may be desirable to authorize the Finance Department to make an advance to each of these Departments, to meet pressing demands for the payment of Teachers in the Ward Schools, and for the maintenance of the numerous persons dependent on the Governors of the Almshouse for daily sustenance.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made of $125,000, for each department, in anticipation of the regular appropriations for the current expenses of 1855. This will not interfere with the questions before the Board of Committee, in regard to the regularity of the estimates for meeting the deficiencies of 1854.

Councilman CLANCY moved, in connection with this portion of the Comptroller's communication, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to advance to the Board of Education, in anticipation of the appropriation for 1855, the sum of $125,000, to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries and such other pressing claims as are due and were embraced in the original appropriation of 1854, and the said sum of $125,000 is hereby appropriated for the objects before specified.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the foregoing resolution. The Committee before rising recommended its adoption. The Board subsequently passed the resolution.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

Army Appointments and Promotions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 8.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army since the 7th of August are announced by the War Department:

From the Adjutant General's Office.

No. 21.] PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.—Assistant-Surgeon Charles H. Laub to be Surgeon, Oct. 17, 1854, vice Turner, deceased.

Corps Topographical Engineers.—Brevet Second Lieutenant Gouverneur K. Warren, to be Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, the date of Capt. McClellan's death.

First Regiment Dragoons.—First Lieutenant Rufus Ingalls, to be Captain Oct. 29, 1854, vice Buford, resigned. Company H—Second Lieutenant David H. Hastings, to be First Lieutenant Oct. 29, 1854, vice Ingalls, promoted. Company K—Brevet Second Lieutenant Benj. Allston, to be Second Lieutenant Oct. 29, 1854, vice Hastings, promoted.

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.—Company B—Second Lieut. Wm. E. Jones to be First Lieutenant Oct. 31, vice Gordon, resigned. Company E—Brevet Second Lieut. John E. Edson to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, vice W. E. Jones, promoted. Company K—Brevet Second Lieut. John H. Edson to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1854, vice Bonaparte, resigned. Company A—Brevet Second Lieut. Jas. E. B. Stuart to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1854, vice W. E. Jones, promoted.

First Regiment Artillery.—Company G—First Lieut. John M. Brannan to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1854, vice Grafton, resigned. Company H—Second Lieut. Amos Beckwith to be First Lieut., Aug. 24, 1854, vice Gibson, resigned. Company K—Second Lieut. Caleb Huse, to be First Lieut., Nov. 4, 1854, vice Brannan, promoted. Company E—Brevet Second Lieut. Lorenzo L. Langdon, of Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieut., Aug. 21, 1854, vice Beckwith promoted. Company E—Brevet Second Lieut. Samuel Kinsey, to be Second Lieut., Nov. 2, 1854, vice Flewellen, resigned.

Fourth Artillery.—Company B.—Brevet Second Lieutenant Abner Smead to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1854, vice Huse, promoted.

Second Regiment Artillery.—Company A.—Second Lieutenant James Thompson to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1854, vice Adams, cashiered. Company D—Second Lieutenant Alex. J. Perry to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1854, vice Anderson, deceased.

Third Artillery.—Company H—Brevet Second Lieutenant William D. Fowler to be Second Lieutenant August 12, 1854, vice Thompson, promoted. Company E—Brevet Second Lieutenant John T. Greble to be Second Lieutenant September 8, 1854, vice Perry, promoted. Company K—Brevet Lieutenant Henry A. Smalley to be Second Lieutenant October 9, 1854, vice Barns, deceased.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—Company H—Second Lieutenant Benjamin Wingate to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1854, vice Lear, deceased.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Company K.—Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas Wilson, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1854, vice Wingate, promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Company C.—Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. McE. Dye, of Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1854, vice Holabird, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—Company C.—Brevet Capt. Ralph W. Kirkham, First Lieutenant in Sixth Regiment Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, vice Wood, [illegible] to date from Nov. 16, 1854.

Medical Department.—De Witt Clinton Peters, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Henderson, deceased, to date from Aug 15, 1854. Albert J. Myer, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Griffin, resigned, to date from Sept. 18, 1854. Nathaniel S. Crowell, South Carolina, Assistant Surgeon, vice Lamb, promoted, to date from Nov. 8, 1854.

CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant Wally C. Adams, Second Artillery, Aug. 15, 1854.

The officers promoted and appointed are directed to join their proper companies and stations without delay. Those on detached services or acting under special instructions, will report by letter to the commanders their respective regiments and corps. The letters of companies given in the foregoing order are those of companies to which the several officers concerned succeeded in due course by their promotion or appointment. If any changes have subsequently been made, by competent authority, it is not the intention of the order to disturb them. S.

Law Matters.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 8.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, COLIN M. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, was admitted an attorney. The cases of Israel W. Raymond vs. William Tyson; Troy Iron and Nail Factory vs. George and Francis Odiorne, Jr., were argued to-day—case 11, 12, 13. Joseph Bettis, [illegible], and Samuel Bacon, assignee, vs. John O. Howes, are still on. Court adjourned to Monday. A number of members have improved the recess by a visit home. Everything is very quiet here.

Slave Excitement—[illegible]

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 8.

Seventeen Missouri slaves have arrived here. There are men from St. Louis attempting to arrest them. The United States Marshal endeavored to summon the *Posse Comitatus*. The military companies were called out, but only one responded to the call. Great excitement has been occasioned by the presence of the slave catchers. Intimidated by the crowds of people, the Commissioner dismissed the proceeding. The excitement is abating.

Marine Disaster—Probable Loss of Seven Lives—Destructive Fire at Akron, Ohio.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Louis Cass* is ashore east of Cunneaut Piers. The crew, seven in number, are on board, and it is feared they cannot be saved.

A fire occurred at Akron, Ohio, this morning, consuming an entire square of buildings; they were not, however, of much value, and the whole loss is only about $30,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The crew of the sch. *Louis Cass*, reported wrecked off Conneaut yesterday, were saved by the Government life-boat. The boat made two attempts to rescue the poor fellows on the schooner, who were nearly frozen, before she succeeded in doing so, and was once driven back and dashed ashore among the breakers, nearly drowning her noble crew; but nothing daunted, and resolute and fearless, they made the second attempt, reached the deck, and took off the suffering crew, not one of whom were able to stand when they reached the shore.

Destruction of a Steamer by Fire—Several Lives Lost—Commercial Embarrassments [illegible] Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The steamboat *Gipsy* was destroyed by fire this morning, at the mouth of the New River. Dr. HAGNER, of Plaquemine, with his son and daughter, perished in the flames. Several other persons were also either burned to death or drowned.

Commercial embarrassment is exhibiting itself strongly in this city, the suspension of the following firms having been announced to-day: Messrs. McRAE, COFFMAN & CO., SULLIVT, MILLER & CO., SMITH, JOHNSON & LOTT, JAS. H. MULFORD & CO., ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO.

Ship Disasters.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 8.

The crew of the wrecked bark *Pomona* saved themselves by the yawl, and landed at Grenadier Island. The brig *Halifax*, of St. Catherine's, with a cargo of flour for Sackett's Harbor, went ashore at Port Ontario, and is a total wreck.

More Lake Disasters.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Island Queen*, which cleared from Oswego on the 3d inst., for Ogdensburg, is ashore near Sodus; and the British brig *Halifax*, with a cargo of flour from Toronto, is ashore in Mexico Bay near Port Ontario.

Schooner on Fire in the Sound.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 8.

The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, on her passage from New-York last night, passed a schooner, cotton laden, on fire, off Stratford. A boat was lowered and went to the schooner, but no one could be seen about her, nor could her name be ascertained. It is presumed the crew had taken to the boat, as none was seen attached to the schooner.

Pardon of James H. Conklin by the President—Burning of a Schooner, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 8.

JAMES H. CONKLIN, formerly of New-York, convicted in August, 1853, of an attempt to obtain money from the Government by fraudulent pension claims, and who was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years, has been pardoned by President PIERCE.

A large schooner, name unknown, was burned on Long Island Sound, off Bridgeport, last evening.

The Recent Storm and the Telegraphs.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 8.

The recent heavy storm was productive of considerable damage to the various telegraph lines in this locality, more particularly to the House line between this city and New-York, which, for a distance of upwards of twenty miles on the stretch between Southbridge and Providence, was totally destroyed. The wires became so thickly coated with frozen sleet, that they were torn from the posts by the fury of the gale, and the posts themselves were split to pieces and prostrated in all directions.

The business of the line has, of course, been suspended, and from the nature of the damage sustained, the deep snow on the ground, and other obstacles in the way of repairing, the indications were that at least a fortnight would elapse before operations could be resumed; but thanks to the energy and perseverance displayed, the line is already in working order, and messages are again passing with the accustomed promptitude over the wire.

The Case of Peter Richings.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 8.

The report received here last night stating that PETER RICHINGS was missing, creates much anxiety. The last letter from him was dated Buffalo, the 20th ult., in which he stated that he was to leave that city the next day, bound to New-Orleans, being engaged to play at the St. Charles Theatre there for thirteen nights, commencing on the 11th inst. All his family were with him. Doubts are expressed as to the correctness of the report, as it is thought information would have been telegraphed here if it had been correct.

A dispatch from Cincinnati just received here, says that Mr. RICHINGS and his daughter passed early through that city last week, *en route* for New Orleans.

Congressional Nomination.

CONCORD, Friday, Dec. 8.

Hon. GEO. W. KITTREDGE has been nominated for reëlection to Congress by the Democrats of the First District in New-Hampshire.

Resolutions endorsing the National policy of the Administration were adopted by the Convention.

Arrest of a Money Broker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 8.

JOHN M. LEE, money-broker, was arrested on the charge of having fraudulently overdrawn his account in the Canal Bank to the amount of $38,000.

The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 8.

The canvass of the State Board to-day completed the returns from eighteen counties. The only change in the returns that has been made, gives two votes to SEYMOUR. The Board will complete their duties to-day.

Navigation on the Hudson—Railroad Traveling, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 8.

The steamboat *Hero*, which left here yesterday for New-York, could not get beyond Athens Channel where she is fast in the ice, unable to communicate with the shore, the ice not being thick enough.

The train which left Buffalo at 9 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive here until 11 o'clock to-day.

Weather and Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 8.

Weather is cold; thermometer 10° above zero. At Sharon Springs, the thermometer stood at zero this morning. The Canal, for fifteen miles in the neighborhood of Port Jackson, is lined with canal boats.

The ice in the river opposite the city is strong enough to bear up people on foot. Several crossed at noon to-day.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

War Department, Dec. 4, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following Report of the operations of the Army for the past year, and to lay before you the reports of the Commanding General, and the heads of the several Bureaus of the War Department.

The authorized strength of the Army, as now posted, is 14,216 officers and men, but the accompanying tables prepared in the Adjutant General's Office, show that at the date of the last returns, the actual strength was only 10,745. This difference, however, between the authorized and actual strength of the Army is fast disappearing under the operation of the law of the 4th of August last, to increase the pay of the rank and file of the Army, and to encourage enlistments.

The general distribution of the Army is nearly the same as shown in my last Report. The most important changes will be briefly noticed. The 3d Artillery has been reorganized since the wreck of the steamer *San Francisco*, and six companies sent to the Pacific *via* the Isthmus of Panama. Two of the companies of that regiment, and a detachment of recruits for companies of Dragoons serving in the Department of the Pacific, have been sent by the overland routes, for the purpose of exercising a salutary influence over the Indians inhabiting the country through which they will pass, and assisting to secure the tribe implicated in the massacre of Captain Gunnison's party. They will Winter in the Great Salt Lake Valley, and proceed to their destination in the Spring. Six companies of the 3d Infantry have been reorganized, and all are now posted in the Department of the West. The remaining companies of that regiment will be sent to the same Department as soon as their organization is completed. The Infantry has been ordered to the Department of the Pacific. Six companies of the regiment are concentrated at Jefferson Barracks, preparatory to sailing to the Pacific by way of the Isthmus, and two others, which were also under orders for Jefferson Barracks, have been sent to Fort Laramie, in consequence of the difficulties that recently occurred in that vicinity. The remaining companies now at Forts Kearney and Laramie will be sent to their destination in the Spring, by the overland route, if a continuation of the Indian difficulties in that quarter should not interfere with this intention. The headquarters, and two companies of the 1st Dragoons, have been transferred to the Department of New-Mexico, and replaced in the Department of the West by four companies of the 2d Dragoons from New-Mexico. The troops on the Indian frontier of Florida have recently been reinforced by two companies of Artillery drawn from the Atlantic coast. Some other changes of minor importance have been made with a view of effecting a greater concentration of the troops.

The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminole tribe, who, in violation of treaty, have continued to occupy the southern part of that State, has received the earnest attention of the Department, but from peculiar circumstances the efforts directed to the object have been attended with but little success. It is, however, believed that better results may be anticipated in the ensuing year. The troops have taken a line of observation which greatly contracts the limits of the territory occupied by the Indians, and it is proposed to make expeditions through the regions where they have hitherto remained securely concealed. By opening roads, and by the use of boats adapted to the navigation of the lakes, swamps and bayous, which have hitherto enabled them to elude pursuit, (including a small steamer, as recommended by the Quartermaster General,) the Department expects to acquire an accurate knowledge of the country, and to impress them with a conviction of their inability to escape from or to resist the power of the United States. Measures have been taken to cut off their trade, and to make them feel the great inconvenience which will attend an attitude of hostility on their part towards the Government.

By these means it is hoped the Indians may be peaceably removed to the home provided for them west of the Mississippi, and the claim of Florida to be relieved from their presence will be speedily answered. Should this hope not be fulfilled, the measures above referred to are the proper and most efficient steps preliminary to active operations for their removal by force.

In the other military departments the Indians have repeatedly come into collision with our troops. Depredations upon our frontier inhabitants, and upon emigrants passing through the Indian territory, have been, and are still, of frequent occurrence.

In the Department of the West, besides the depredations committed by roving tribes, hostilities have occurred with the Sioux Indians, the most powerful and warlike tribe of the Northwest.

In Texas the Indian attacks have been so frequent and of so threatening a character that it was considered necessary to authorize the commander of that department to call upon the Governor of the State from time to time, as exigencies might arise, for such volunteer force as might be required to repel Indian invasions.

In New-Mexico serious hostilities were repressed by the prompt and energetic action of the troops employed there; but depredations upon the inhabitants are still of occasional occurrence, and in the department of the Pacific outrages of the most revolting character have recently been perpetrated on families of emigrants on their way to California and Oregon. To repress such disorders the troops have been actively and constantly employed, and in the actions and harassing duties that have devolved on them have exhibited a gallantry, zeal, and endurance worthy of favorable notice of the Government. *The details of these operations will be found in the report transmitted herewith.* During the past year the Sioux Indians have committed many depredations upon the property of the emigrants passing Fort Laramie on their route to Oregon and Utah. On the 19th of August Lieut. Grattan, of the 6th Infantry, was sent by the commander of that post with thirty men to arrest an offender. This entire detachment was massacred by the Indians, with the exception of one man, who escaped severely wounded and subsequently died. The circumstances of this affair were at first involved in much obscurity, but authentic details have since proved that the massacre was the result of a deliberately formed plan, prompted by a knowledge of the weakness of the garrison at Fort Laramie, and by the temptation to plunder the large quantity of public and private stores accumulated at and near that post. The number of the Indians engaged in this affair was between 1,500 and 2,000. I regret that it has not been in the power of the Department to concentrate the troops in sufficient force to prevent, and in all cases to punish these disorders. The circumstances of the service have been such, and the want of troops in all sections of the country so great, that the concentration would have exposed portions of the frontier to Indian hostilities, without any protection whatever. Every favorable opportunity will be taken to post the troops in commanding positions, from which they can exercise a supervision of the Indian country, and operate to the best advantage. The events of the past year have furnished many examples of the inefficiency of small posts. Our entire loss in the several actions with the Indians, during the year, has been 4 officers and 63 men killed, and 4 officers and 42 men wounded. While the occurrences on our frontier, and in the Indian country, present gratifying evidences of the zeal and devotion of the troops, they also furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the necessity of the increase, which it was my duty to urge in my last Annual Report. I again solicit attention to this subject, and in doing so must repeat, to some extent, what was then urged.

For military purposes the territory of the United States is divided into five geographical commands.

1. *The Department of the East*—Embracing all the country east of the Mississippi River. This department has 2,000 miles of seaboard, 1,000 miles of foreign, and about 300 miles of Indian frontier. Of the 59 permanent fortifications and barracks on the Lake, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, now completed, or nearly so, and requiring garrisons to protect the posts, cities, and national establishments which they cover, only 11 are now garrisoned, leaving the remainder exposed to a sudden or unexpected attack from any naval power. The total force in this Department at the date of the last returns was only 1,574 officers and men, and of this number 500 are employed on the Indian frontier of Florida.

2. *The Department of the West*—Includes the country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except the Departments of Texas and New-Mexico. It has a seaboard, foreign and Indian frontier of 2,400 miles, 3,000 miles of routes through the Indian country constantly traversed by emigrants on their way to Utah, New-Mexico and our possessions on the Pacific, and an Indian population of 180,000, a large proportion of whom are in feeling hostile to us, and many of them at this time actively so. The total force in this Department, at the date of the last returns, was 1,855 officers and men.

3. *The Department of Texas*—Nearly the whole of that State has a seaboard frontier not yet protected by fortifications, of 400 miles, a foreign and Indian frontier of nearly 2,000 miles, and communications through the Indian country of more than 1,200 miles.

The Indian population is estimated at 30,000, nearly all of whom are nomadic and predatory, and the western and northern frontiers of the State are exposed to constant inroads from the Indians of Mexico and the plains. The force in that Department at the date of the last returns, was 2,886 officers and men.

4. *The Department of New-Mexico*—This Department has an Indian and foreign frontier of 1,500 miles, communications through the Indian country of more than a thousand miles, and an Indian population of 50,000, a large proportion of whom are predatory bands who do not acknowledge the authority of the United States. The force in the Department at the date of the last returns was 1,654 officers and men.

5. *The Department of the Pacific*—Embracing the State of California and the Territories of Oregon, Washington and Utah, and a part of the Territory of New-Mexico. This department has a seaboard frontier of 1,500 miles, entirely unprotected by fortification except the works in progress at San Francisco; an Indian and foreign frontier of 1,600 miles, more than 3,000 miles of communication through the Indian country, and an Indian population of 134,000, who are becoming formidable from concentration, from the acquisition of fire-arms and a knowledge of their use. The force in this Department is only 1,265 officers and men, but, as heretofore mentioned, they will be increased by an additional regiment ordered there.

To recapitulate, we have a seaboard and foreign frontier of more than 10,000 miles, an Indian frontier and routes through the Indian country requiring constant protection, of more than 8,000 miles, and an Indian population of more than 400,000, of whom probably one-half, or 40,000 warriors, are inimical, and only wait the opportunity to become active enemies. If our Army should be expanded to its greatest limit, it would have a force of 14,731 officers and men, but as a large allowance must always be made for absentees, invalids, &c., the effective force would probably never exceed 11,000.

That this force is entirely inadequate to the purposes for which we maintain any Standing Army needs no demonstration; and I take occasion again to urge the necessity of such immediate increase as will at least give some degree of security to our Indian frontier. That, for this purpose, a regular force is not only the efficient and cheap, but the proper and constitutional means, seems to me demonstrable, if not obvious. The President is authorized to call out the militia to repel invasion and suppress insurrection. These are the emergencies for which it was deemed proper to confer upon the Executive the power to call citizens from their homes and ordinary avocations, and these are the great occasions on which they may be justly expected to make all the personal sacrifices which the safety of the country may require. It is in this view that we habitually and securely look to the militia as our reliance for national defence. It was not the design of the Constitution *and laws to enable the President to raise and maintain* a Standing Army; but this would be the practical effect of a power, at his discretion, to call the militia into service and employ them for the ordinary duty of preserving order in the Indian territory. The abuse to which such a power, if it were possessed, would be subject, sufficiently attests the wisdom of our forefathers in not conferring it, and must remove far from us any *desire to possess it. If this view of the subject be correct*, it follows that the Executive must look at the Army regularly authorized by law to preserve peace among the Indian tribes, and to give that protection to pioneer settlements which interest, humanity and duty alike demand. *The organization of the two new Territories and the impulse* given thereby to emigration towards the Western frontier, and the increase in the overland trains to the *Pacific possessions, have multiplied the opportunities* as well as the causes of Indian depredations and hostilities. It is reasonable to expect that the ensuing years will be marked by more numerous and serious Indian outrages than the last or any preceding year. Our border settlements extending from the *Missouri* to the West, and from the Pacific Ocean to the East, are *steadily pressing the savage tribes into narrow limits* and an unproductive region, from which result combinations of bands heretofore separated from each other, producing at the same time by their concentration, an increase of power and a diminution of their ability to live by the precarious products of the chase. Hence, a two-fold necessity for an increase of our military force. The question of economy in the employment of the means for this purpose has been frequently and fully discussed. It may not, however, be without benefit to advert to some instructive facts in our past experience of Indian wars. The expenses occasioned by the war with the Sac and Fox Indians in 1832, amounted to more than three millions of dollars; the definite appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities from 1836 to 1841, inclusive, amounted to more than eighteen millions of dollars. Within the past six years, large appropriations have been made for the same object in Texas, New-Mexico, Utah, California, Oregon. The aggregate of such expenditures in the last twenty-two years, independent of the regular appropriations for the support of the Army, is estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars, a sum sufficient to have maintained for the whole period a much greater force than that recommended in my report of last year. This sum is independent of the expenditures for property destroyed, compensation to suffering inhabitants, and on account of pensions and bounty lands, and, of course, does not include the losses occasioned by the destruction of private property, nor those consequent upon the interruption of agriculture and of the progress of settlement. These cannot be measured by any specific sum, and, although private in their character, are not limited in their effects to individuals, but, by diminishing the resources of the country, become public losses, and as such are widely felt. It has been stated by those conversant with all the facts that if, in 1831, a small mounted force had been at the disposal of the War Department, the Black Hawk War might have been prevented, and that in 1835, if a few additional companies had been sent to Florida, the Seminole War would not have occurred. The state of the recruiting service is shown by the report of the Adjutant General, and by the accompanying tables. Since the passage of the law of August 4, 1854, to encourage enlistment, that service has progressed very satisfactorily, both as regards the number and the character of the men enlisted. In the months of September and October last, 1,005 enlistments were made, while in the corresponding months of 1853, the number was only 300. In consequence of the number of companies that have been placed on the maximum establishment, under the law of June 17, 1850, the little success that attended the recruiting service prior to the passage of the law above cited, and the greater than usual number of casualties that have occurred during the past year, the number of recruits that will be required for the service of the ensuing year will probably not be less than 6,000. The estimates for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year exceed those submitted at the last session for the current year by the sum of $681,088 39.

The increase is to be found in the items for pay of the rank and file at the higher rates fixed at the last session of Congress, and for the recruiting, clothing and subsisting the better filled ranks of the Army. In other items there is a decrease, so that leaving out of view the pay of the Army, which being fixed by law, this Department can in no way increase or diminish, the expense of keeping the Army in active service with its ranks thus increased, during the next fiscal year, will not, according to the estimates, exceed that of the current year. The item of transportation, one of the heaviest expenses, is not increased, and is, therefore, relatively less than that for the current year. This verifying the expectation stated in the last annual report, that the increase of the Army would not be attended with a proportionate increase of expense. In fact, an Indian expense in proportion to numbers always results from not keeping on foot a sufficient force. *If the force is too small for the line it protects, it must be kept* moving. The result is that stated in the Quartermaster General's report. The cost of transportation comes upon the war scale, or for armies in the field. The means of transportation have in some instances been improved, and it is hoped further developments and improvements will still diminish this large item of our Army expenditure. In this connection, waiving other considerations, I again invite attention to the advantage to be anticipated from the use of camels and dromedaries for military and other purposes, and for the reasons set forth in my last annual report, recommend that an appropriation be made to introduce a small number of the several varieties of the animal to test their adaptation to our country. I think it but an act of justice to the officers of the Army, again to call attention to the recommendation made in my last annual report relative to an increase of their pay. The present rates of pay were established more than forty years ago, when money had a much higher value, as measured by the prices of food. Even as late as 1845, the cost of the soldier's ration was 12½ cents, while the estimates of the Commissary General for the present year are based on the price of 25 cents for a ration. The necessaries of life generally have had a like, if not always an equal appreciation, and under such circumstances it would not be just that salaries should remain fixed which were originally graduated to afford the means proper to the officer's support. The justice of an advance in the salaries of public officers corresponding with the increased cost of the means of living has been recognized by the Government in the recent laws for increasing the compensation of most of those employed in the Civil Departments of the public service. These considerations apply with greater force to the case of the officers of the Army, many of whom are compelled by the nature of their duties to reside in parts of the country where many supplies can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. If it was deemed necessary to offer other considerations than those of justice and equality, many would present themselves, appealing alike to the pride, the liberality and the gratitude of the American people, to sustain a proposition which only seeks to relieve the military officers of a discrimination alike onerous and wounding. It can require but little reflection to convince any one that a policy which confines so large a body of intelligent and instructed men to a rate of compensation below that given in the ordinary avocations of life, must tend to drive from the military service its more active and efficient officers. If, as I doubt not, there will be many honorable exceptions to this general proposition resulting from strong professional attachment to the Army, they are usually such exceptions as would claim increased consideration from every one who can estimate the patriotism and elevation which should characterize the officer to whom the honor and flag of his country is entrusted. In the law of the last session of Congress, to increase the pay of the rank and file of the Army, the terms used to designate the grades of enlisted men are construed to exclude those of the Ordnance Department. As this exclusion is supposed to be accidental and unintentional, it is suggested that an explanatory act should be passed to extend the increase of pay to all enlisted men of the army. The pay of ordnance laborers and mechanics would still be much below the ordinary wages of such employments. I would again call attention to the propriety of additional legislation which shall place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the army on an equality with those of the officers and sailors of the navy. The subject has been repeatedly recommended by the Commanding General of the Army, and it is again brought to notice in his report of this year. In some important particulars our military legislation in regard to rank and command, as well as to organization, needs revision. In armies it is essential that it should be known under all possible circumstances, who is the officer entitled to command. Doubt as to the source from which orders are to emanate, is destructive of discipline and subordination, and might, on many occasions, compromise the safety of troops. On this important point our military law is exceedingly vague and defective. Much of the mischief that otherwise would have resulted has been prevented by the care of the Department in keeping asunder officers whose claims would come in conflict, and by the patriotic self-denial of the officers themselves, who, in many instances, have waived claims to command which they believed to be well founded, and served under those whom they considered as their juniors. Nevertheless many unseemly controversies have arisen, engendering jealousy, rancor and insubordination; and the decisions in such cases, so far from putting at rest the questions involved, present a mass of conflicting arguments, from which no general principle can be educed, and which serve only to furnish to every disputant the means of maintaining his own cause. So numerous and contradictory have been the decisions of the highest authority on questions of rank, that no connection, regulation, or judgment of a Court martial could now establish any certain route, or fix the interpretation of the law, for either of these would be met by as high authority for a contrary doctrine, and would probably be in turn overruled. Congress only can apply the remedy, and whatever rule they may in their wisdom adopt, should be simple in its terms and universal in its application. One fruitful source of difficulty arises from double rank. In our service, as in the English, an officer may have one grade by brevet in the army, or at large, and another in a particular regiment or corps. The law has attempted to define the cases in which one or the other of these commissions shall take effect, and it is to the defective and insufficient manner in which this is done that much of the confusion above alluded to is due.

The statutory provision on the subject is copied from the English. Even in their service it has proved a source of much trouble, and, as in ours, there is a class of commissions not known to theirs—commissions in the Army at large, not by brevet. The interpretation of the law is further embarrassed by the necessity of applying it to a class of cases for which it was not intended. To remove this cause of difficulty some have proposed to abolish brevet rank altogether, but there are many strong reasons against this course. Brevet rank affords an honorable incentive and reward to distinguished conduct, and enables the Government to avail itself of the services and abilities of meritorious officers, in higher commands than they would be entitled to exercise by their ordinary rank. It is true, indeed, that these arguments lose much of their force and application, if the system of brevet promotion is not discreetly and justly administered, and that the system itself produces a shifting of rank dangerous to discipline and military authority. The main benefit of the system is in affording *selections for command, but the present law gives* brevet rank effect in all detachments, composed of different corps, and selection is as much restrained by this *rule in favor of brevet rank as by the rule in favor of* ordinary commissions.

To avoid the evils without forfeiting the benefits of the system, it is proposed to give effect to brevet rank only when the President may see fit to authorize it. As these commissions are designed only to take occasional effect, there seems to be a propriety in requiring his sanction, either direct or delegated, as Constitutional Commander in Chief of the Army, to give them effect. A further limitation, however, should be put on them. *As they are not intended and ought not to be* allowed to advance an officer in his own corps, over his proper seniors, the exercise of them ought to be forbidden as it now is, *in the regiment, troop or company* where the officer belongs and is mustered. A difficulty *of still greater magnitude is found in the enactments* intended to regulate rank and command, when different regiments and corps do duty together. The general provision is that the command shall devolve upon the officer highest in rank "in the line of the Army;" but these words were new in that connection, and of undefined signification, and it cannot be determined whether they were intended to include officers holding commissions by brevet, in the staff or in a certain special corps. The interpretation that has prevailed in our service is that they do not embrace any officers of the General Staff, except the Major General and the two Brigadier Generals, but this is not acquiesced in by many, and the question is still productive of frequent controversy, attended with all the evils which have been above enumerated. I find much difficulty in proposing any general rule to govern in this particular such a military organization as ours. It is clearly improper to exclude from command, according to their rank, the officers of the military staff, whose duties are as important to the service as any other class of military duties below the Chief command and require equal general capacity, professional skill and experience. This would in effect convert the military staff, so essential to our army, into a quasi civil corps. On the other hand, officers whose duties being confined to a special corps remove them from the ordinary service of troops, ought not to take by seniority the military command for which their special service has not qualified them. This remark does not, indeed, now apply to all officers of the Staff corps, in the higher grades of which are found many officers who having long served with troops and won distinction in battle, were transferred to the places they now hold. But the principle of promotion has been since applied to these corps, and under its operation their places must ultimately be filled by officers early separated from the general service and thenceforth confined to a round of special duties. These difficulties can be obviated only by a change in the organization of the General Staff itself, and I propose it with less reluctance, as I have the conviction entertained by officers of experience, that the organization is not well calculated for the duties of the Staff itself, and I think that not only the efficiency of the staff, but the general good of the whole military service, would be promoted by some essential changes which I shall proceed to submit to your consideration. Our military General Staff, besides the Major General and two Brigadier Generals, who are habitually in command of troops, is composed of an Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General, a Quartermaster General's Department and a Commissariat of Subsistence. The officers of these departments, all of whom have military rank, form so many Corps, distinct from the rest of the Army, with promotion confined to their own Corps. The embarrassments, in regard to rank and command, resulting from this arrangement, have been stated. But worse evils result from it in the ordinary staff service. In the first place most of these staff duties require military knowledge, only to be derived from general service and experience. In the second place, from various causes and accidents, errors may be made in the first selection; either the officers selected may be qualified or they may become disqualified for their special functions, and yet be fit for the general service. These are evils which the Government should, at all times, be allowed the means of correcting. A good staff is so essential to Army operations that it is important to secure its constant efficiency. There are, to my mind, conclusive reasons why the staff should not be organized into permanent corps, and experience in the administration of the War Department has furnished many practical proofs of this. If the duties of the staff were performed by officers holding temporary appointments for such service, all the benefits might be secured of a large field of selection, at all times open, of general experience in the service, and of special qualifications for staff duties. The principal officers found particularly qualified for these special duties would naturally be detained. Those who might not be useful on the staff would be replaced in their regiments. Either class not having been confined always to a staff corps would be qualified for such military duty or command as the course of service, according to their rank, might devolve upon them. It has been stated that our organization is peculiar. A brief reference to some of the European systems may aid in illustrating the views heretofore submitted of a well-organized staff. *The French staff* is divided into two branches, a military and a civil. The military has charge of all that relates to orders, movements, and military operations. The civil furnishes all the supplies of the army. The officers who furnish the supplies have no rank. The military have rank and succeed ordinarily to command by virtue of it. The military staff is composed of two classes of officers. The higher positions in it are filled by selections from the general officers of the army, so as to secure the best capacity and experience in the service. For the subordinate and more routine duties they have a special corps. But the functions of this corps are of much importance; and to supply it with fit officers they have provided a special military school and a complete system of instruction in all its duties. This system is simple, with many obvious merits. It brings all the military staff into one line and under one head. It secures the double benefit of experience in the general service and in the special duties of the corps. But it is a system only practicable in a large army. The permanent corps must be such as to afford a sufficient field of promotion. A small establishment does not allow of both selections and permanent appointments. Nor is the separate school and corps for the staff needed in our Army, in which a large proportion of the officers are prepared for such duties by the complete course of studies at our Military Academy. This is an advantage which our service has over those services, when the size of our armies does not permit the education of officers by Government, except for those corps in which it is indispensable, and has attracted the attention of foreign officers and writers. Instead of one corps to which all the military staff business is assigned, the English Army has two principal Military Staff Departments; the Adjutant General's and the Quartermaster General's. The chief officers of these departments are Generals of the Army, appointed temporarily on the Staff, the inferior are appointed in like manner from the regiments. Neither class gain rank by these appointments. The Adjutant General's is the department of military orders and regulations, of the recruiting of the Army, and of all correspondence connected with the discipline and equipment of the troops. The duties of the Quartermaster General's Department relate to the marching, embarking and transportation, billeting, encamping and cantoning of the troops, and the distribution of their quarters. It is the office of all correspondence relating to military science and topography, maps and plans. Besides these military departments of the staff, is the Ordnance, which, though not strictly a staff department, and having many important functions not of the staff, yet provides many supplies for the army, and is charged with much of that part of its staff business. Both of these systems, it will be observed, avoid the mischiefs indicated as arising from corps organization like ours, limited to permanent officers. As to which is best where they differ, the English in dividing, the French in uniting the military functions of the staff, there seems not much room for doubt, if the purely military business of the staff only were in question. The advantages gained by unity of responsibility and authority in military operations, overbalance those of special experience and skill that arise from division of labor. But there are a mass of staff duties not purely military, connected with army supplies and equipments. All these cannot be accumulated upon one military staff, and an organization which provides only a single military staff, makes necessary the employment of other agents for supplies. But supplies are as essential as the movements of troops to the operations of an army. To separate the furnishing of army supplies from the other staff duties is at least to destroy the unity of military administration in a point where it is always useful, and sometimes necessary to preserve it; and to confide the supplies to civil agents is to lose the control where it is so important to retain it, which commanders exercise over military officers. It was in his first great campaign to the frontiers of Russia, that the Emperor Napoleon found the great utility of giving a military organization not only to his artillery trains, but also to the general equipage and transportation trains of his armies. The civil machinery of the French staff is now censured by some of their able military critics as too expensive, and too much removed from military control. In these respects it is contrasted with the Prussian system, where every branch of the army administration is brought under military supervision and direction, to which is attributed that admirable efficiency and economy which enable Prussia to maintain so large an army in proportion to her revenue. In lieu of this control, the French system substitutes as a machinery of paper checks, a mass of writings and an amount of bureau labor, which have been justly condemned as hardly possible in war, and as really affording no efficient security for the fidelity and economy of the expenditures. In a comparison of the relative expense of the two systems, the French is stated at more than $7,000,000 a year in salaries, and the Prussian at $19,000. It is not recommended to bring our military staff into one corps, or to incur the increased hazards and expense of a separate corps for supplies. On the contrary, it is thought that without attempting so entire a revolution of the system to which we have been accustomed, a staff organization may be devised, which will avoid the evils of our present system, and will secure the benefits of the French and English systems, with others, which neither of them affords. One principle, however, should govern in any system that may be adopted: that of throwing open the appointments on the staff to selection from the officers of the Army at large. I proceed now to state somewhat more in detail, the organization recommended.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

We have now one Major General commanding the Army, and five other General officers, commanding as such by brevet or other commissions, the five Geographical Departments, and one Brigadier General at the head of the Quartermaster General's Department. It is proposed that the Brigadier Generals shall be nine in number. This will give one for each Department as now; one for Quartermaster General as now, one for Adjutant General, and two for the Inspectors General, being an addition of three to those *who now, by brevet, or otherwise*, have rank and command as Brigadier Generals. The duties of the Adjutant General of the Army are those which in other services *belong to the Chief of the Staff. It is obvious* that he should have as high rank as any other member on the staff with him, and as the Department Commanders. Congress marked their sense of the duties of this office by a special act, allowing to the late Adjutant General the exercise of his rank as Brigadier General. Inspectors General must have different functions in war and peace. It is impossible for them (and so the regulations of the French service explain the employment of these officers) to exercise their respective functions with troops in actual campaign. There, the Generals in command must take care of the condition of the troops. But, in peace, and with scattered garrisons, and in a *service distributed like ours, the inspection service* is highly important. By taking in time of peace, Inspectors from officers of the grade of Generals, they *will have a proper rank and authority for the inspection* service when so employed. Their duties suggest the *special reasons why the Inspectors* should not be commissioned permanently and solely for that service.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Besides the Adjutant General of the Army, there will be needed in this branch of the Staff about seven officers taken from the regiments and corps: one at the headquarters of the Army, one at the office of the Adjutant General, and one at each Department or district headquarters. One of these would probably be available when any important detachment may be collected for actual service. Or, if others are needed with armies in the field, they may be authorized as occasion may require.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The ordinary service of this Department, in regiments, posts, and detachments, should be performed by the detail of capable officers from the command. A limited number of experienced officers will be needed to perform the more important duties of the Department with large commands, or at the principal stations, and to supervise and control, under the Generals in command, the operations of the inferior officers in parts of the country most remote from the Seat of Government, and from the direct authority of the Quartermaster General. Ten field officers would probably be sufficient at any time. It is doubted if so many would be always required. Selection and temporary appointments will regulate the number employed by the actual wants of the service.

COMMISSARIAT OF SUBSISTENCE.

At the head of this service there should be a Commissary General taken from the field officers of the Army, with the pay and allowances of Colonel, as at present.

A few officers would be required for the principal stations and duties, but the ordinary business of the Department being mainly the care and issue of the rations to the troops, to be performed at posts and with troops on the march, by proper officers detailed from the subalterns. The officers of this Department should be charged with the supply of clothing for the Army.

It may be proper again to advert to one effect of this plan of details—that, in selecting a sufficient number of junior officers to perform the ordinary service of the staff in the field and in garrison, most of them still serve immediately with troops, and will not cease to be instructed in regimental and field duties.

MEDICAL AND PAY DEPARTMENT.

It is not proposed to disturb the present system as regards the pay of the troops and the hospital service. Hospital supplies may undoubtedly be best procured by the medical officers who administer them; and in this business no other agency is needed for economy or efficiency. To maintain a separate corps for the mere payment of the troops, is an expense rather disproportioned to the strength of our army. But our troops are distributed over so great an extent of country, that the pay officers in the establishment seem to have sufficient employment. When troops are assembled in campaigns, the Paymasters might have additional duties imposed on them; as the care of the military chest, and the payment (as to some extent in other services,) of money upon orders and warrants for other branches of the Military Administration.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Topographical services being included in the functions of the Corps of Engineers, and of officers of the General Staff, it is not deemed expedient to retain a separate organization for the Topographical corps. Engineers should be instructed by proper practice and employment in all the various and important duties of the Engineer service; and that organization is very objectionable which makes a permanent distribution of duties which should be equally shared and practiced by all, and appropriates a large portion of officers to one, and that, ordinarily, a less important portion of its services.

In this connection it may be in place to remark, that as the duties of engineer require a continued study and experience of a special kind, they require a permanent body of officers. But no injury can result from entrusting *the command of troops, according to their military* rank, to officers whose functions, in the language of our articles of war, appertain "to the most elevated branch of military service." It is therefore recommended to give effect to the rank of Engineers, as of other officers charged with military duties, in accordance with the rule which governs all other services.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The remarks relative to the specialty of the duties and studies of Engineers, in some measure apply to those of officers of the Ordnance. But advantage will be found in giving on the one hand to the officers of Ordnance the benefit of a previous service with troops, and on the other hand in giving to the officers of troops the opportunities of acquiring useful practical information relative to the construction and preservation of their arms and equipments. With this view it is recommended to retain in the Ordnance Corps only a small number of permanent officers, for the more important arsenals and duties, and to associate with them as assistants, junior officers, taken by detail from the regiments and corps.

The Judge Advocate's Department has now only one permanent officer. Officers to officiate as Judge Advocates at Courts' martial, are appointed by the officers who order the Courts. This duty requires legal study and experience, but it also requires a familiarity with military laws and the customs and regulations of the service. It is therefore proper that Judge Advocates should be appointed from military officers, which is the system now practiced.

In the proposed organization it is not intended to give increased rank by virtue of their temporary appointments, to the officers employed on the military staff. Their rank would remain according to their commissions in the army. It may be inexpedient to narrow the field of selection by defining the grade from which they should be taken. They should receive the cavalry pay, and allowances of the next higher grade.

This organization removes all ground of controversy and objection to the rank and exercise of command by staff officers. It leaves military rank to all the military staff.

I cannot doubt that an organization on these principles would materially increase the efficiency of the staff and promote the general good of the service. It would require, of course, a greater number of officers in the regiments than the law now provides, to furnish the necessary details and appointments on the staff, as well as for regimental duty. No injustice or undue hardship would probably result to individual officers of the present staff corps in assigning them to regiments. If the law for the retired list shall pass, there will be no difficulty on this head. But, in any event, the interests of individuals must yield to the public good.

The present organization of the regiments is also capable of material reforms. In the Artillery line we have now a larger body in proportion to the strength of the army than can be spared for the proper service of Artillery. In fact, most of our Artillery has always been armed, drilled and employed as Infantry. As, however, it is necessary that every regular army should have a proportion of Artillery, armed, instructed and ready for service, it is proposed to reduce our Artillery to the size which our service requires and can maintain. The regimental organization is now given to it, but in the field our artillery serves by batteries, and it is proposed to organize it in one corps, of such size only as may suffice for instruction, and for necessary service in the field and in the fortifications; the officers and men now in the Artillery, not required for the reduced corps, to be converted into regular Infantry. A sufficient Artillery would be about half the strength of the present four regiments of Artillery, and would leave enough to make two regiments of Infantry.

The Cavalry force of our Army being all required for active service of the same kind, there appears no propriety in making a permanent distinction in the designation and armament of the several regiments. It is therefore proposed to place all the regiments of Cavalry on the same footing in these respects, and leave it in the power of the Executive to arm and equip them in such manner as may be required by the nature of the services in which they may be employed.

The remarks just made in regard to Dragoons and Mounted Riflemen, apply to the case of Infantry and Foot Riflemen. In increasing the force of foot troops, it is proposed to designate them, all as Infantry, leaving to the Executive the selection of the arms and mode of instruction applicable to their service in the field.

A strong reason for this arrangement exists in the fact that, with the recent improvements in small arms, it is probable that the distinction in the armament of heavy and light infantry and riflemen, will nearly cease, especially in our service, where the whole force is liable to be employed as light troops.

In the Prussian Army, even before the adoption of the new arms, the service of skirmishers or light troops regulated the instruction of the whole body of Infantry.

It has always been difficult to devise a rule of military promotion, by which the interests of the State may be secured, in advancing none but competent officers, without affecting the just claims of officers, or violating the consideration due to long and faithful service. Theoretically it appears possible that the appointments should always ensure a privilege of impartial judgment, the rule of promotion by selection might be advantageously applied in filling up all the grades of the Army. But in no military service has it been thought safe to adopt this rule to such an extent, and in our Army the difficulty of its application is vastly increased by the usually scattered condition of the forces, as well as by other considerations.

The appointment of officers for commissions, in the lower grades of the Army may be, in a great measure, secured by requiring in all cases a preliminary examination, as is now required for the promotion of cadets and non-commissioned officers. But, with every precaution in the first appointment, some officers will be found unsuitable for discharging the duties of the higher grades, or they may become disqualified in consequence of the infirmities of age or other disability. The proposed organization of the general staff provides a remedy so far as relates to their important duties, by opening a wide field for the selection of general and staff officers, and for replacing those who may, on trial, be found to want the peculiar qualifications requisite for those duties. This principle may, perhaps, be advantageously extended to the selection of officers for some other important stations in the Army, just as it is now applicable by law to the appointment of a commander of the Corps of Engineers. It is necessary, therefore, in order to maintain an efficient body of officers, that some provision shall be made for the cases above alluded to, where officers may be disabled or disqualified for promotion. The only means of effecting this object without injustice to faithful public servants, is to create a retired list which may permit the means of retreat for disabled officers, like that which the institution of a Military Asylum has afforded to other disabled soldiers. This measure has already received the favorable consideration of one branch of Congress, and its final adoption is urgently recommended as being absolutely essential to an efficient reform. Its adaptation to the service may be tested by restricting to *a short period (one year) the exercise of the power to* place officers on the retired list, and requiring the renewed authority of law for its continuance; and as to *the expense, though that is not the primary consideration* in a question which involves the efficiency of the Army, it need only be remarked that by the present law, the disabled officer who renders no service, draws full pay, while, on the retired list, he would receive a much *smaller allowance. So far as relates to them*, the expensive system is that which keeps them in full pay. Whatever military establishment a nation maintains should be kept efficient; and it never can be so, if the higher ranks are occupied by officers incapable of service. The only choice is to retire them on some reduced allowance, or to disband them. The last is a remedy too harsh to be applied to faithful officers, disabled and worn out in its military service.

For detailed information concerning the Military Academy, I refer to the report of the last Board of Visitors, and to that of the Chief Engineer, *ex-officio* Inspector of the Academy. The proposition submitted in my last annual report to increase the academic term of cadets by the addition of one year, has been matured, and put into effect by dividing the class last admitted into two parts, the first to pursue the former course of four years, and the second, composed of the junior and less educated members, to pursue the newly arranged course of studies, which will occupy a term of five years. By this arrangement we avoid an intermission in the supply of cadets to be attached as Brevet Second Lieutenants to corps and companies; and all classes hereafter admitted will be introduced according to the plan of studies arranged for the five years course. It may be stated that the scientific course has not, in general terms, been increased, and that the additions made are those appertaining to practical military instruction and extension of the course of language and national law. These additions were deemed necessary to qualify military officers for the high and delicate duties they are sometimes required to perform, and they could not be added without increasing the term or subtracting something from the thorough scientific education included in the course heretofore pursued. From a recent inspection of the Academy, I can bear testimony to its successful administration, and the many and decided improvements which have, from time to time, been made. Additional means of instruction have greatly facilitated the acquisition of knowledge, and better arrangements in the quarters and recitation rooms have materially contributed to the economy, comfort and order of the corps. I concur in the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for the establishment of a new professorship to replace that of "Ethics and English studies." This chair is now filled by the chaplain of the post, and, if it was ever desirable that the Pastor of Cadets should also be a member of the Academic Staff, the wider range recently given to the study of Philology, National Law, and the contemplated addition of cognate branches, make it impracticable for one person properly to perform both duties. I also concur in the estimates of that officer for an appropriation for the commencement of the construction of additional quarters for officers on duty at the Military Academy. The necessity for this is fully stated in the report of the Board of Visitors and the Chief Engineer. The total cost of the proposed buildings is estimated at $44,054 40, about one-half of which is asked for the current year. The condition of the sea-coast defences is stated in the report of the Chief Engineer. The grant of appropriations for these works at the last two sessions of Congress after their suspension for several years, during which the policy of continuing them was very fully discussed, is regarded as a final decision of the question, and I advert to the subject only to say that later experience in Europe has placed beyond doubt the wisdom of that conclusion. No defence can long avail a people who cannot meet their foe in the open field, and our fortifications are not intended to serve as the refuge of weakness or the strongholds of an invading power. On the seaboard, in advance of populous cities and important harbors, they are designed to arrest the progress of hostile fleets, and force the invader to abandon his attack, disembark his troops and pursue his attack by land. The capacity of sea-coast defences to effect this object against the most powerful armaments that have ever been placed afloat, is amply demonstrated by the results of the late military operations in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Happily we may profit by the experience of others without suffering the evils that attend the practical solution of such problems. Though our arms have heretofore been considered the best in use, recent inventions in Europe have produced changes in small arms which are now being used in war, with such important results as have caused them to be noticed among the remarkable incidents of battles, and indicate that material modifications will be made in the future armament of troops. The superiority of the grooved or rifle barrel and elongated ball, in range and accuracy of fire, has long been known, yet the difficulty of loading this weapon has hitherto, for most military purposes, counterbalanced its advantages. To overcome this difficulty two methods have been proposed. The first, by loading the piece at the breech, has been for some time in use, but has defects which all the ingenuity expended on it has failed to entirely overcome. The second method which has produced the important results above indicated, is to use an oblong ball of such diameter as to be readily introduced into the piece, but which afterwards is expanded so as to fill the calibre. This was at first done by providing a rest or support at the junction of the chamber with the bore, as in Capt. Delvigne's method, or by means of a solid pillar in the axis of the barrel, upon which the ball rested and was expanded by blows from a heavy rammer. This was the plan of Col. Thouvenin, of the French Army, and is known as the system "*à la tige*," which has been extensively used in their service. The same object was subsequently attained by inserting into the rear part of the ball a conical iron cup, which, being driven into the lead by the explosion of the charge, acted as a wedge to expand the ball. This is the plan known by the name of its inventor, Capt. Minie, of the French Army. Still more recently in England the ball has been improved so as to expand by the force of powder alone, without the aid of the cup. This is known as the Pritchett ball, having been brought into use by Mr. Pritchett, a gun-maker of London. This idea also had been suggested by Capt. Delvigne. My attention being drawn to the subject, I directed experiments to be made by the Ordnance Department, both as to the proper shape of the ball and the best mode of grooving the barrel. In the course of these trials some important conclusions were reached, agreeing, as was afterwards ascertained, with the results of the investigations then making in Europe. Although our experiments have been confined to our service rifle, and are yet incomplete, they confirm the great superiority claimed for this invention abroad. They show that the new weapon, while it can be loaded as readily as the ordinary musket, is at least equally effective at three times the distance, and the foreign experiments indicate a still greater superiority of the new arms. These results render it almost certain that smooth-bored arms will be superseded as a military weapon. But great caution is requisite in introducing a general change in this important element of national defence; for the waste of public money is not the greatest of the evils resulting from the adoption of an erroneous system. The strong probability of a change, and the fact that we have already accumulated so large a supply,—more than half a million of muskets and rifles in the arsenals of the United States, besides about 500,000 in possession of the States, at a cost of near $10,000,000,—render it not expedient to continue at this time on a large scale, if at all, the manufacture of small arms of our present pattern. But, until experience shall enable us to decide on the merits of the new improvements, I am of opinion that our expenditures for small arms should nearly be confined to the making of such as are required for fully testing these inventions. I have, however, asked for the usual appropriations for the National Armories, in the hope that our experiments and trials in actual service, and the experience of the present war in Europe, will enable us soon to decide on the value of the recent modifications, and to continue the manufacture of arms upon improved models.

Congress, at its last session, made an appropriation for the purchase of a number of the best breech-loading rifles. To ascertain which, among the many that have been invented, are the best, public notice has been given through the newspapers of the appropriation and its object, inviting all inventors to furnish samples of their arms. When all who choose to compete shall have submitted their arms, a number of each kind found worthy of trial will be subjected to such practical tests as may determine their relative merits as military weapons. Should the result, as it probably will, secure a substantial and simple breech-loading arm, it will supersede our present patterns for the use of cavalry.

The efficiency of these new patterns of arms will be further increased by an improved mode of priming, which has been approved by the highest officers in our military and naval service.

Operations are now in progress to perfect the details of fabricating this new primer, and applying it to finished arms of the old pattern, as well as to new ones now in process of manufacture. In anticipation of an increased if not exclusive use of rifle arms by the regular army, and because of the belief that the rifle or light infantry system of instruction is best adapted to the foot militia, I have caused inquiries to be instituted into the system used by the light troops of other countries, that complete light infantry, or rifle, tactics, might be introduced into the service with such improvements as the experience of other countries has shown to be valuable. A work on this subject is now in the course of preparation, and, it is expected, will be in a short time submitted to you for such action, as it may be found worthy to receive.

Attention is again called to the necessity for legislation to provide a more certain and equitable mode for the distribution of arms among the militia, and of the propriety of supplying them with books of tactical instruction, as contemplated in the clause of the Constitution for "training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." I have to ask attention to the necessity for further legislation for the sale of useless military sites, according to the construction which has been given to the acts upon this subject and which, though its correctness has been doubted, must be regarded as settled by the practice of the Department. The Act of March 3, 1819, applies only to military sites then held, and that of April 28, 1828, only to lands "conveyed to" the United States for forts, &c. According to these views there is no provision for the sale of lands which, since the 3d of March, 1819, have been reserved from the public domain for military purposes, and I, therefore, recommend that the provisions of the Act, giving authority to sell useless military sites, be extended to embrace those reservations. Many reservations around military posts, originally established on the frontier, and now rendered useless by *the advance of population*, have acquired great value, not only from the rise in the price of lands in such localities, but from improvements put upon them by the *labor of the troops or at public expense*. In disposing at public sale of some of these, which came within the Act of 1819, it was found that the bids were far below *the fair market value of the land—a result which has* been attributed, no doubt correctly, to combinations among the bidders. I concur with the Quartermaster General in the opinion that similar results can be prevented in future only by establishing a minimum price, *below which the land shall not be sold; and I recommend* that provision be made for this purpose in any act that may be passed on the subject. The accounts of disbursing officers have been rendered with more than usual punctuality during the past year, but *yet not with the promptness* which the Department desires to enforce. Many officers who, having staff appointments, besides the performance of their appropriate duties in the active and arduous service of the frontier, are charged with the disbursement of public moneys, and with the care of public property. This, besides the labor it involves, *subjects them to some loss* which no care can avoid and which is a tax upon their pay. To reimburse this loss, if not to remunerate their labor, I concur with the Quartermaster General in recommending that some additional pay be allowed. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of effectual measures being taken for the prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers at the Treasury. The delay to which they are now subjected exerts a most injurious effect by destroying the salutary impression of a watchful superintendence of public expenditures, paralyzes the efforts of this Department to enforce promptness in accounting, by keeping it in ignorance of the true state of officers' accounts, and exposes them to loss by failing to give them notice of errors or defects of evidence until the accidents and mutations incident to army life have destroyed their ability to rectify the one or supply the other. One cause of the delay has been the distribution of military accounts between two Auditors, both of whom, in some cases, have to settle different parts of the same account, and even sometimes different items of the same voucher. It is hoped this inconvenient and useless arrangement will be abolished, and all the military accounts committed to a single Auditor. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that this measure alone will remove an evil which has resisted the earnest efforts of this Department for a long series of years. It is, however, the remedy suggested by our present knowledge of the case, and if further investigation shall develop other causes of the delays complained of, it will also indicate the additional means necessary to complete the reform.

The arrangement made by the Treasury Department by which disbursing officers are enabled to keep funds on deposit with the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, proves to be of great advantage to the service, and promises, when more fully understood and carried into full effect, to obviate most of the inconveniences heretofore experienced in transmitting funds and making disbursements in remote parts of the country. It preserves the control of the Department over public moneys till the moment of their expenditure, and enables it in the event of the death of an officer to reclaim its funds without waiting for the appointment of administrators, or the settlement of his accounts. It also removes in a great measure those temptations which the possession of large sums of ready money in times of active speculative excitement cannot fail to present. I have again to invite attention to the necessity of some general provision for the prosecution of suits involving titles to lands and other public interests committed to the charge of this Department, and for the settlement of accounts for counsel fees, and other expenses incurred in maintaining the rights of the United States in such cases. In the absence of any provision of law on the subject, this Department has been subject to grievous charges, and [illegible] In pursuance of the views stated in my last annual report in reference to river and harbor improvements, the Department has adhered in the direction it has given to the disbursements [illegible]

Much of the expenditure has been utterly lost for the want of further appropriations to complete what had been commenced, and works completed have fallen into ruin for want of appropriations to preserve them from dilapidation by the violence of storms, the wear of currents, and the progress of natural decay. A rock or a snag removed from a navigable channel, is a benefit gained for ever, but artificial structures to confine harbors, or change the course or increase the velocity of currents, must undergo deterioration, which, however small, will be constant, and whatever policy may be hereafter adopted in regard to such works, it will be imperfect unless it embrace not only their completion upon the plans selected, but their preservation from the operation of the natural agencies which tend to destroy them, as well as from injury or occupation by trespassers. No means will be adequate for these objects unless accompanied by a cession of exclusive jurisdiction over the site, or at least ownership of the soil. Questions have already arisen which seem to indicate the difficulties which must inevitably occur from the want of jurisdiction and title, whenever the powers now necessarily exercised in the prosecution of these works shall come in conflict with the rights or interests of individuals.

The survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes has made steady progress, and the documents accompanying the report of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, show an unusual progress in this work accomplished during the past season.

The roads in course of construction in the territory of Minnesota have been prosecuted with the means at the disposal of the Department, and a document in the report from the Topographical Bureau will show the system pursued and the progress made in the construction. With regard to those in Oregon, Utah, and New-Mexico, special instructions have been given from this Department, of which copies are appended, designed in each case to secure, in the first place, a practicable wagon-road between the termini, with such improvements afterward as the balance of the appropriation would allow. The roads in New-Mexico, from Taos to Santa Fé, and from Santa Fé to Dona Ana, authorized by the act of July 17, 1854, have not yet been commenced. The location of these, or at least of the latter, will depend in a great measure upon the success which may attend the efforts to obtain water by wells, for which the act makes provision, along the route. The cheapest method of obtaining it will, it is believed, be by boring, for which purpose machinery could not be obtained in that country. Measures have been taken to procure the necessary tools and apparatus in connection with the examination and trials to be made for the supply of water by artesian wells on the route for the Pacific Railroad. When these have been completed, the same apparatus can be economically used for the wells on the military roads. Since the date of my report of Feb. 6, 1854, communicating to Congress abstracts of the reports then received from the engineers and other persons employed in explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad, the six parties engaged in these surveys have completed their field duties. Reports from four of them have been received and printed, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed at the last session. The two remaining reports, it is expected, will be ready for the printer in the course of next month. No provision was made by the resolution above cited for engraving the maps—without them the reports are comparatively useless. In making surveys of this character, the maps and reports being hastily prepared in the field, and generally at night, after a day of fatiguing duty, require careful revision in the office, and are considered as merely preliminary to the more elaborate results which finally take their place. Hence it has been found necessary to return some of the reports for revision, and in some cases to replot the work and make new maps. When all the reports and the maps are received, they will be laid before Congress, with a general report and a map exhibiting all the routes, and such profiles and other drawings as will be necessary to illustrate the subject. An appropriation having been made at the last session for continuing these surveys, a party has been organized to make further explorations between the Plains of Los Angeles and the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, to determine whether there be a practicable route for a railroad through the mountain passes of the Sierra Nevada and coast range, which extend to the sea coast at Point Conception. A second party is making preparations for testing the practicability of procuring water by means of artesian wells upon the arid plains which occur in the several routes. The results of the surveys already made, will, when assembled and compared, probably indicate the direction in which further explorations shall be made by parties organized to take the field next Spring as early as the season will permit.

I refer to the report of Capt. Humphreys, of the corps of

[illegible]

[illegible] the Board of Commissioners; it is the sole duty of the Commissioners to report their opinion as to the propriety of adhering to or refusing from their estimates of appropriations under this section, and that they have exercised the consideration of that power; when they find any estimate objectionable, and "improvident" let us see what the Commissioners say in their communication. In the first place they, state that they have received estimates for the year 1855, and another estimate which they term "the amount required for arrearages for the year 1854." And they are pleased to assume the sweet [illegible] year they had ..... $487,000 And for building and repairs 60,000

Total $547,000

and then that Board has crossed the whole of it, and it now appears have contracted obligations to the amount of $197,000 more for the support of the "establishment" under their charge on account of 1854, and "also" have an application before the Common Council for an appropriation of $40,000 for the completion of the south wing of the Workhouse. Then the draftsman of the report of the Commissioners makes this shrewd, but not entirely fair, announcement. "This is increasing the amount to be taxed equal to 78 per cent. on the amount of taxation." Now let us look at THE FACTS, taking the figures of the Commissioners as our basis:

1854: For support and establishment	$447,000
For construction and repairs of buildings	85,000
For arrearages (being a part of our necessary expenses, and to which they interpose no objection)	125,000
Total expenses for 1854	$657,000
1855. "As asked for," for support and maintenance	$543,450
For buildings and repairs	71,000 613,450
1855 less than 1854	$33,550

Or 5½ per cent.

Thus showing that although the Tax may be increased for deficiency from the excessive increase in price of nearly all the articles required in our department in 1854, the actual result is instead of an increase, as might be understood, of 78 per cent., a positive decrease of 5½ per cent. on the amount, notwithstanding a large increase in the population of the Islands, &c., as reports in reference will show. Yet your Committee, keeping before them the 16th section, cannot see what all this has to do with the appropriations for the deficiency of 1854—for finishing the Workhouse asked for by a memorial of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, and authorized by a special act of the Legislature. There are no "objections" stated here. The Commissioners "approve" of granting the deficiency of 1854, and do not say a word against the completion of the Workhouse; they simply content themselves with complaining that the taxes of the City for 1855 will be increased by the deficiency of 1854 and by the ask for completing the Workhouse. Does any one or all of these circumstances constitute an "objection" to the support of the Almshouse? Is that returning our estimates "with their objections?"

Your Committee will now consider the "objections," as the Commissioners are pleased to style their communication, somewhat in detail. The Commissioners say: "To enable the Board of Commissioners to act understandingly, they ought to be furnished with specific and detailed estimates of the various items which make up the total sum required, the estimated quantities and prices of leading articles, &c." The estimates from this Department were submitted in the shape and form and with all the minuteness of former years, and never before complained of.

The Commissioners give one item—"Salaries, $100,000." It is well known to this Department, and might have been ascertained by the Commissioners, that the estimates for this year differ in amount simply because of the organization of the Workhouse and the increase of a few salaries to meet the living rates. Then your Committee will take the item of $71,000, which the said Commissioners likewise profess not to understand. That estimate says everything for itself that could be said for it, if ten times the space upon which it is written should be occupied; for, with the exception of the items for gas, and a residence for the Warden, and a small proportion of an appropriation for erecting a boat-house, it is made up in toto of items for repairs, which the most careless reading of the estimate would show, were of a pressing and necessary nature.

If the truth of the statement was to be tested, some more practical mode might have suggested itself to the Commissioners.

A personal examination of the building would have been entirely proper.

The Commissioners, however, wind up their "objections" with four specific articles, and your Committee will consider them separately, quoting the words from the paper: "The Commissioners, in returning the statement for reconsideration, accompany it with their objections to the following items:

"1. The item of $4,000 for refreshments, official and other visits."

Your Committee look in vain for the "objections" to this appropriation. It is not a compliance with the 16th section for the Commissioners to say "We object;" the act says "they shall return them (the appropriations) with their objections." The Commissioners are not to be taught the distinction between stating and stating an objection. Pointing out the negligence of the Commissioners is not stating their objections, if any they had. Your Committee desire to say that this Department would gladly dispense with this as they would with any other expenditure, if it could be done with a just regard to the character of the City and the interest of the Institutions. That item is caused by the visits of the Legislature, the Common Council, professional and official visitors from neighboring cities, from cities abroad, of persons attached to kindred institutions, and the Commissioners themselves.

In amount, your Committee consider it reasonable, and recommend its adherence.

"2. To the item of $7,500 for wine, alcohol, brandy, unless required for medicinal purposes—as there is an item in same estimate of $13,000 for drugs and medicine—it is presumed that the Commissioners intend is not necessary for medicines for the Hospitals and the sick."

The Commissioners see fit to "presume" that if this Department asks $13,000 for drugs and medicines, the item for $7,500, "unless required for medicinal purposes," is not necessary for the Hospital and the sick. Your Committee cannot find the "objection" of the Commissioners, as they seem to have disposed of the question without ascertaining the "facts." One moment's examination, sought either personally or otherwise, would have satisfied the Commissioners, if they desired to be satisfied, that these appropriations are for articles used in the Hospitals (as medicines, and upon the requisitions of medical attendants attached to the said Hospitals.

"3. The item of $50,000 for introducing gas and gas works in Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, with no large an increase to the tax levy of 1855 over 1854, arising from obligations created or expenditures already made, and those which are indispensable. No serious detriment to the public service can arise from being confined to the lights which have heretofore been used."

This is giving an "argument," but not stating an "objection" under the 16th section of the Charter. Are the Commissioners required, say more that this Department, to take into especial consideration the finances of the City, and to make the state of such finances an "objection?" Is it an objection that the tax list of one year is larger than another? This Department is bound to say what is required for its support; and it is the duty of the Commissioners to point out, if they can, that its estimates are too large, or not large enough. But the Commissioners have not even requested this Department to furnish them with reasons for desiring this great improvement; have not applied as your Committee apprehend, the large experience which they possess to a collection of information as to the economy of the proposed mode of lighting—how it may in itself dispense with labor, police and fuel—have not considered that it would be much safer to the public property, and to lives of the helpless, old and young; have not, in short, considered how far and how extensively it has been adopted in factories and institutions similar to our own, leaving, it might be said, this Department almost the last to adopt it. So much does this Department think of the improvement, of its propriety and economy, that it wishes the responsibility of its delay, if it is to be delayed, to rest elsewhere.

"4. The Commissioners object to the item of $10,000 for the residence of the Warden, and his officers, &c., on Randall's Island."

To the necessity, to the propriety of this item, the Commissioners have paid no attention, and this Department has great cause to complain of their remissness.

It is well known that the house in which the Warden of that Island lives, was intended for a school-house and for lodging rooms for teachers who are obliged to board on the Island. It is equally well known that it is now, and has been for some time past, the most crowded of all our school-rooms. It has been a public necessity long appreciated that all the building should be devoted to the educational purposes of the unfortunate children supported by the City. Added to these considerations it is well known that the cellars and basement are used for storage purposes, and that the exhalations are unwholesome, and as the children increase in number, become more so; and further, that, excluding the parlors, which are used for public purposes, the Warden and his family have but two chambers for their accommodation, and that the officers and other employés, who from motives of discipline should be under the eye of the Warden, seek accommodations elsewhere; that the papers and books of the department on that Island require secure means of preservation.

Your Committee have, upon the whole, come to the conclusion that the Commissioners have failed to construe the law which they were called upon to act under with an eye to public utility, or in such a manner as to relieve the tax payers, to assist this Department or confer any public benefit whatever in the administration of the affairs of the City,—all of which subject more to regret than by your Committee; especially as they entertain the opinion that a strict scrutiny by this Special Board of Commissioners would be highly beneficial, either in correcting a badly managed Department, or by extending its approval, hold forth a well conducted one as an example to other Departments of the Municipal Government. The Commissioners have failed to do either. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

EDWARD C. WEST,
JNO. J. HIERRICH,
G. A. CONOVER,
Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse do apply to the Commissioners, adhere to the original appropriations for the year 1855, and that the estimates for such appropriations be returned to said Commissioners, [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Frances L. Childs vs. Solomon Childs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before His Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

EIGHTH DAY. THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

The Court room was full at the time of the opening of Court, and before 11 o'clock all of the available space outside of the bar was occupied by spectators, seated and standing.

Mr. Childs was not present. Mr. Morange appeared on the stand and was further examined with reference to the papers in the case.

The following evidence was elicited from the different witnesses:

Francis Maxsim, sworn—I am a Policeman in the Fourteenth Ward of this City; I know the house No. 51 Crosby-street; the parlors are situated on the left of the front-door as you enter the house.

Mr. Graham stated that one of the witnesses who had appeared on the stand, had sworn that the parlor of the house in which he went on the night in question in company with Wm. Childs, was situated to the right of the hall as you entered the house. He desired to prove by this witness that there was a house of prostitution situated a short distance from them on the same side of Crosby-street answering their description, and that the strong probability that it was this house, and not Belle Forrest's house, they visited.

Mr. Jordan objected to the admission of the evidence. The Court overruled the objection.

Witness—There is a house of ill-fame at No. 63 Crosby-street, a short distance above No. 51, in which the parlors were situated to the right of the entrance.

Cross-examined—There are several houses of ill-fame in that vicinity; I do not know whether Belle Forrest lived at No. 51 Crosby-street or not; I did not know her.

Lucien Michaels recalled—I saw the witness Winston when was produced on the stand; on last Sunday I saw him speaking to a gentleman in the Irving House as to whether William Childs, who was sitting a short distance from them, was William or Solomon Childs; it was William Childs who was seated there; Solomon Childs was not present; I know them well.

Cross-examined—This was before my dinner; I cannot tell exactly the time; William was seated in the bar-room; I saw Mr. Winston come in with the other gentleman, who was a tall man; I was talking to a friend of mine, Mr. Simons of Cincinnati; Mr. Winston and the gentleman stood pretty near the door that goes into the bar-room, and said to him is not that man Solomon Childs; the gentleman said that he had always referred to him as Solomon Childs; Winston then said I will see if Raffin has told me a lie, for he said that another person was Solomon Childs, for this is the man whom I saw several times in Belle Forrest's house; I was near to them at this time; they did not say anything to me; Mr. Childs pays my expenses here; I never to my recollection saw Winston till last Sunday; after their conversation they went out of the room I believe.

E. C. Donatell, sworn: I am a resident of Cincinnati; am an attorney at law, and until recently was a magistrate in that city; I know Solomon Childs the defendant in this suit; I was introduced to him in Cincinnati, and I saw him here this morning; I recognized him when I saw him at the American Hotel, Jersey City; I went there with Mr. Hackenberg and Mr. Bernheimer; the person whom I saw there was not William Childs, who is now in Court; Solomon Childs, with whom I was present this morning, was introduced to the three persons in Court, Duncan, Mohan and Casey, who are connected with the American Hotel; I think Mr. Hackenberg or Mr. Bernheimer introduced them; I do not know which.

Mr. Graham desired to reserve the cross-examination of this witness for the present.

Isaac E. Hackenberg and Hermann Bernheimer, gentlemen referred to in the evidence of the last witness, testified to the same fact relative to being present at the American Hotel when Solomon Childs, the defendant in this suit, was introduced to Duncan, Mohan and Casey. Hackenberg testified that he acted in this matter at the request of William Childs.

James Mohan sworn: I am porter and fireman at the American Hotel, Jersey City; I was introduced this morning to Solomon Childs by Mr. Hackenberg; Solomon Childs came to the hotel, as near as I can recollect, about a week ago; between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday morning last I went to his room to fix his fire; he had a cloth tied around his head and was in bed; he said he was sick; I went to his room again a short time before dinner; I suppose between 12 and 1 o'clock; and fixed his fire, and left him some ice water; we dine at the hotel at 1 o'clock, and we dined at that time on Sunday; when I went to his room, just before dinner, there was another gentleman with him; I did not see him again until after dark; he was then lying on the sofa in his room; I brought him a pitcher of ice water.

Cross-examined—I was spoken to yesterday about my recollection in this matter; I did not know then that I was to be a witness; I was at Mr. Childs' room on Monday last, at 6 o'clock; he was in bed; I do not know whether I saw him again on that day; I saw him on Tuesday morning, but I cannot tell at what time; I don't know whether I saw him on Wednesday or not; I saw him yesterday; I cannot recollect of seeing him on Saturday, Friday or Thursday week.

Direct examination resumed—I cannot tell how long it was before dinner on Sunday that I went to Mr. Childs' room; it was between 11 and 12 o'clock; Sunday was very stormy.

Timothy Casey sworn: I am a waiter at the American Hotel, Jersey City; I was introduced this morning to Mr. Solomon Childs by Mr. Hackenberg; on Sunday last I carried Mr. Childs' breakfast to his room for him, and left it on the table; he was in bed; he told me he was sick; I saw him next at dinner, at one o'clock; we always have our dinner punctually at one o'clock; after the gong was rung he came and in and took his seat at the table; a gentleman came in with him; I did not see him again after dinner.

Cross-examined—I do not know whether he dined on Thursday week, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or yesterday; I do not remember whether I saw him or not on those days; I do not know what kind of a gentleman it was who dined with him on Sunday; I do not think he was as large or as heavy as Mr. Childs; I cannot tell how Mr. Childs was dressed on Sunday; I think Mr. Childs has been at the hotel night or ten days.

Nahum Duncan, sworn: I am barkeeper at the American Hotel; I was introduced to Mr. Solomon Childs this morning by Mr. Hackenberg; I know of Mr. Childs being at the hotel on Sunday last, and taking dinner at 1 o'clock; he had a friend with him; I do not know his friend's name; it stormed very badly on Sunday; the hotel is about two or three minutes' walk from the ferry landing in Jersey City; the boats cross in from seven to ten minutes between Cortlandt-street and Jersey City.

Charles Grote, sworn: I reside in Jersey City; I know Solomon Childs; I dined with him last Sunday at the usual dining hour of the American Hotel, at 1 o'clock; I was at the hotel about an hour, as near as I can remember, before dining; I left Mr. Childs at about 2½; when I went to Solomon's room, at about 12 o'clock, he was sitting on a rocking chair; when I left him he said that he was going to lie down to sleep; he was complaining of illness.

Cross-examined—I am a clerk with Mr. Horsch, No. 19 Liberty-street; I became acquainted with Solomon Childs five or six months since; I called to see Solomon Childs on Saturday last; one of the partners of our house told me that Solomon was at the American Hotel, in Jersey City.

Simon Hamburger recalled—On Sunday last, about 7 o'clock in the morning, I left this City and went to the American Hotel in Jersey City to see Solomon Childs; it was not quite 8 o'clock; when I arrived there I remained with Solomon Childs until a little before 12 o'clock; it was pretty nearly 1 o'clock when I got back to the Irving House; I stay at the Irving House.

Cross-examined—When I got into Solomon's room I saw some dishes on the table; I had taken my breakfast before starting; I know it was 7 o'clock before I started, because I looked at the clock at the Irving House; just before returning, I asked Mr. Childs the time, my own watch being out of order; he told me it was a little before 12 o'clock; I think he said 10 or 15 minutes; Mr. Childs was dressed in his ordinary clothes.

REIMPEACHMENT OF DELZELL'S CHARACTER.

W. T. Forrest, examined by Mr. Graham.—Q.—Mr. Forrest, where do you reside? A.—Cincinnati, Ohio.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—I have lived there some twelve or thirteen years.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am an Attorney, Sir.

Q.—Have you held any office in Cincinnati? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Alexander Deizell? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him about 12 or 13 years.

Q.—Is he in Court? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you point him out? A.—That is him there, (pointing to Deizell.)

Q.—Do you know his general character? A.—I believe I do.

Q.—You have no doubt of it, have you? A.—I have no doubt of it.

Q.—Is it good or bad? A.—His general character is good,—but there are two phases to that question; I will answer it generally.

Q.—From what you know of his general character would you believe him under oath? A.—Unquestionably I would; I would have no more hesitation in believing him than in believing any other man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan.—Q.—Was Deizell an associate of yours? A.—I cannot say he was, and yet he was, too.

Q.—He was and he was not, I take it? A.—You can take it that way; I will explain myself; he was a constable for a number of years there, and I was a practicing attorney; we met very frequently and socially.

Q.—That is what I wished to get at, Sir—whether you are an associate of his or not.

Witness—I was not with him all the time.

Counsel—I do not suppose you were.

Witness—I was him sometimes once a day and sometimes once a week.

Q.—Did you ever drink together? A.—Yes; he drank with the same, and in company of other gentlemen of my acquaintance.

Q.—Then it never was you had drank with him many frequently? A.—Well, I didn't drink very frequently.

Q.—Then you can answer the question? A.—I have answered it.

Q.—You did not drink with him frequently? A.—I may say I have drank with him frequently during that period of time, although I did not drink frequently; I sometimes drank a glass of liquor in the day, and sometimes not once a month.

Counsel—Never mind what you did.

Witness—I was only answering what I did in reply to your question.

Q.—Did you ever gamble with him during that time? A.—I think I have played cards with him.

Q.—Pretty frequently? A.—No, it was some six years or more since.

Q.—Since when? A.—Since I believe I played cards with him, though I believe I have played with him once since, on my return from New-York.

Q.—How long ago is that? A.—It is about two years since.

Q.—Have you played billiards or any other game with him? A.—I have, Sir, I have played probably some twenty games with him in my life; it is a game I am very fond of, and I play more at it than any other game I know.

Q.—Did you ever play any other game with him but billiards and cards? A.—I believe I rolled a game of ten pins with him once.

Q.—Only one game? A.—That is all, for I do not think I have rolled over two games in the last eight years; it is not a game I am fond of, and I only do it for the purpose of satisfying the company in which I may be.

Q.—Have you ever played any other game with him besides billiards, cards, and ten pins? A.—I have not, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever go with him to places of amusement at any time? A.—No, Sir; I am not in the habit of visiting houses of amusement.

Counsel—Oh, you may as well answer my question?

Witness—I did answer it, and I made an addition to it.

Q.—You never frequented any places of amusement or pleasure with him? A.—No, Sir, to my recollection, I never went to a place of public amusement with him.

Q.—Never went to a place of public amusement? A.—No, neither public nor private, except as I have before stated, and on those occasions we only played for amusement; I am not a professional gamester.

Q.—I don't suppose you are. Were you ever at a house of pleasure with him; were you ever inside Belle Forrest's with him? A.—No, Sir, I never was; I never was inside Belle Forrest's house.

Q.—But you might have went with him on official business? A.—No; I never was; I am a man with a family, and never go to such places.

Q.—You never were in any house of ill-fame with him? A.—No, never in all my life.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything said about his reputation?

Witness—Does your question refer to the time prior to this trial?

Counsel—Yes.

Witness—Then I never heard his character spoken of with reference to his truth or veracity, except by persons—

Counsel—Take your time, now.

Mr. Graham—I submit that the witness be not muzzled, now.

Mr. Jordan—I submit that "muzzling" is not a proper term to be used in this Court. I asked the witness if he had ever heard Deizell's character spoken of, and he has answered. I want my associate to get that down.

Witness continued—I never heard his character spoken of, except by persons who said they would believe him as readily as they would believe anybody else in Cincinnati.

Mr. Jordan—Now, then, Sir, you can go on and add anything to that answer that you like.

Witness—They have said this of him: That his good heart has caused him to befriend those who, when he called upon them again for the return of that to had leaned them, refused, and thus they involved him in ruin; and that if he would let those friends alone, and keep his money to himself, and not drink and gamble, he would be as good a man as any. He is a noble, generous-hearted fellow.

Counsel—Hold on, now; I suppose that is the end of it instead.

Counsel resumed—Well, how was he, inasmuch as he did drink and gamble—did that make him a bad man?

Witness—Then the termination of that sentence is the beginning of mine; that they would believe him under oath as quick as any other man.

Q.—If he did not drink and gamble? A.—No, Sir; not with that condition; drinking and gambling had not sullied all his moral faculties.

Q.—Perhaps. From whom did you learn that? A.—It is impossible for me to tell. I have heard it so often and from so many of his friends and associates; I believe from fifty persons, but who they are or what their names are, I am not now able to tell.

Counsel—I hope you will get to the end of a sentence soon.

Witness—Are you taking it all down?

Counsel—That is none of your business, Sir.

Witness—Because, if you are, I'll stop any time to accommodate you.

Counsel—Yes. Do you know Judge Hoadley? A.—Yes, Sir; but let me, if you please, finish that answer in reference to that part of the subject.

Counsel—Well, finish it.

Witness—That is the reason why I said there were two phases to his character.

Counsel—We did not ask you for your reasons. Do you know Judge Hoadley? A.—I do.

Q.—You know Rufin, the Marshal, and Lee, the Deputy? A.—Yes.

Q.—They are all men in business, are they not? A.—You have mentioned the business of two of them. The third practices the law.

Q.—You suppose they are able to tell his character? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Don't they know his character as well as you do? A.—I don't know of their opportunities of knowing his general character. If they were here perhaps they might answer for themselves; but I presume they had the same opportunities I had.

Mr. Graham—Judge Hoadley has not been examined on that subject.

Mr. Jordan—No, we know that. (To the witness)—How long have you been in practice as an Attorney-at-Law? A.—About ten years. Of that time I practiced about six years in Cincinnati, about a year in New-York City, and part of the time I have not been doing anything but traveling around for the benefit of my health. I came here in June, 1851, and remained, I think, till June, '52.

Q.—How long is it since you commenced practice in Cincinnati? A.—I think it was in April, 1846.

Q.—How long did you practice there before you came here? A.—Well, I may say I practiced there all the time, because I always had business upon the docket.

Q.—How long did you practice there before you came here? A.—I came here not permanently.

Q.—Well, it seems not permanently, but I put a very plain question. How long did you practice in Cincinnati before you came here? A.—You can make the calculation yourself—1846 to 1851—about seven years.

Q.—Did you go back to Cincinnati from here? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have practiced there since? A.—Yes; but I was engaged in my profession in New-Orleans from January, 1846, till, I think, some time in 1847, when I left it and came up North. It might have been January '47 when I went there, but I remained there during the Winter, and returned to Cincinnati. In New-York I did not practice much, for I had but little business.

Q.—You practiced in New-Orleans, though? A.—Yes, some little; I was there ready to receive practice.

Q.—What portion of this time is it that you have been traveling about for your health? A.—It was during the Winter seasons that I have spoken of that I generally traveled for my health.

Q.—The Winter seasons of the whole time? A.—No, I did not say so; when I felt inclined, and when my means allowed me.

The Court—How can this be evidence in the case?

Mr. Jordan—(In continuation)—Was Deizell ever with you when you were traveling? A.—No, I never remember to have traveled with him prior to this trial for twenty-five miles altogether.

Q.—When you were on these traveling excursions during the Winter, how did you spend your time generally?

Mr. Graham objected.

Mr. Jordan—I would like to know how you generally spent your time during the Winter when you were traveling?

The Court considered the question irregular.

Mr. Graham—I would not object if there were any insinuation meant by it.

Witness—I would like to answer the question.

The Court—Then do so.

Witness—Part of the time I spent in eating, part in drinking, and the balance of it in enjoying myself the best way I could, and as any respectable gentleman would enjoy himself; oh, I forgot—part of it I spent in sleeping.

Mr. Jordan—I should like to know if we have got another Winston on the stand.

Witness—I don't know; you put an impertinent question to me, and I answered it like a gentleman.

Mr. Jordan—Ah, did I indeed? well—

Mr. Graham—Now I ask the Court to stop this.

Mr. Jordan—Wait a moment. This gentleman—this respectable gentleman thinks I put an impertinent question to him, and I would put it again, but that he has answered it. When it comes up again I will see whether the question is legal or not. (To the witness)—Are you going to tell, Sir, any other enjoyments or amusements that you had?

Mr. Graham—I object to that.

The Court—I stop the witness from answering these questions; you can except to that if you like.

Mr. Jordan—I do, Sir. The question is, are you willing to state any other way you had of enjoying yourself?

Witness—I will if the Court allows it.

The Court—But the Court will not allow it.

Mr. Jordan—I have done, Sir. I except to the ruling of the Court.

Oliver Brown, examined by Mr. Graham—I reside in the city of Cincinnati, and have resided there from my birth; I am now nearly 30; I am a lawyer there; I have been in the Legislature during two sessions, and was assistant to the Prosecuting Attorney there; I have known Alexander Deizell almost from my infancy.

Q.—Do you know what his general character is? A.—I think I do.

Q.—Is it good or bad? A.—I think that for truth and veracity it is good.

Q.—From what you know of his character for truth and veracity would you believe him under oath?

Mr. Jordan—I insist upon it that he answers the general question—whether you come down to particulars.

The Court—Do you know his character for truth and veracity? A.—I do, Sir.

Mr. Graham repeated his question.

Witness—I believe he would.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I presume I know his general character; I think it is good.

Q.—Hereafter, any honorable check is? A.—No, I do not know anything against him.

Q.—But tied to not the public crowd; what is his general character, that is, what do other people generally say of him? A.—Well, I think it is good; I have been practicing nearly six years there; I have associated with Deizell only in a business way, and so we met on business, and as a friend; I have conversed with him frequently as an officer.

Q.—I only want to know whether you have been on terms of intimacy with him? A.—Yes, we have been intimate, as far as the terms are concerned; I saw him in Court every day; dinner of time, and that, is the only way that I have had intimacy with him.

Q.—Your only intimacy then was in a business way? A.—Yes.

Q.—No social intimacy between you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever at any places of pleasure or amusement with him? A.—No; I met him on several occasions, in and out of the restaurants at the Court-House, and in its vicinity.

Q.—Did you ever go to any places of amusement where gambling was carried on? A.—No, Sir, I did—

Mr. Graham—I object to that.

Mr. Jordan—Never was with him at those places?

Witness—Never, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Don't answer the question.

Mr. Jordan—I have a right to ask him whether he is a gambler, whether he goes to bawdy houses, or whether he is addicted to any other gentlemanly vice; and he may answer or not, as he pleases, but he is the only one to judge as to the advisability of his doing so.

The Court—Put the question, and the Court will pass no opinion on it.

Mr. Jordan—(to the witness)—I want to know if you ever met him at a gambling house?

Mr. Graham—I object to that; we cannot judge of his general character from particular acts.

The Court—The Court overrules the question, and exception is taken.

Mr. Jordan—I am going to put a question to him now, which he may answer or not, just as he pleases. Were you in the habit of frequenting gaming houses and houses of prostitution?

The Court—Don't answer the question.

Mr. Graham—I object to the question.

Mr. Jordan—Does the Court, without his raising any objection, say the witness is not to answer?

The Court—He is not bound to answer.

Mr. Jordan—That is what I say.

The Court—The question is ruled out.

Mr. Graham—On my objection.

Mr. Jordan—On your objection then be it.

The Court—And on the objection of the Court. The Court excludes the question.

Mr. Jordan—I except then.

Cross-examination resumed—I do not know whether Deizell was displaced from the office of constable or not; I forget when he was constable; I believe that was the only office he ever was elected to; I cannot tell of his having been elected within the last six years; I am not related to him in any way.

Q.—I want to know if you agree with Mr. Forrest that there are two phases to Deizell's character? I want to get at the fact whether as a man he is considered a moral man, or whether you mean to confine yourself to the question as put by the Court, which, I have no hesitation in saying, is a correct question, but there is a previous and broader one? A.—That is a mere matter of opinion—every man has his own standard of morality.

Mr. Jordan—I suppose there is a general standard of morality in the community also. My question is, is he reputed a moral man? A.—In my opinion he would be.

Q.—I do not ask what he would be, what is he? A.—I presume there would be a difference of opinion in regard to that question.

Q.—Is he reputed to be a man of good moral character, or is he not? A.—I have already answered that question as plainly as I can; some people would say he is, and some would say he is not; I cannot undertake to say what other people believe on questions of morality.

Mr. Jordan—It is not competent for me to ask your opinion, nor is it competent for you to give it. I mean his general reputation.

Mr. Graham—I object to that; he has already answered it.

The Court—He has answered distinctly, according to the general standard; some people would consider him a moral man and others would not.

Mr. Jordan—If he is to answer my questions, I prefer to examine him. If your Honor thinks he has answered, then I won't ask it again. (To the witness.) Take the community at large, Sir, and which way would the scales incline be?

Mr. Graham—I object to that.

Mr. Jordan—For good character or bad character?

Mr. Graham—I don't object to that.

Mr. Jordan—For good moral character or bad moral character?

Mr. Graham—I object to that.

The Court—Answer the question.

Witness—I believe the people would rather endorse his character. The preponderance is decidedly in that way.

Mr. Jordan—As a good moral character?

Witness—I presume if he had any character at all, it would be good.

Q.—Well, has he any character at all? A.—Certainly; I have given you his character all the way through.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the majority of the community there will give him a good moral character? A.—Yes, Sir.

Israel Brown, examined by Mr. Graham—I reside in Cincinnati, Ohio, and have resided there ever since I was born; I am 38 years old; I am not in any business at this present time; I have been Clerk of the Common Pleas of the County, and connected with the Post-Office; I have known Alexander Deizell for 15 years; his general character for truth and veracity is good.

Mr. Jordan excepted to receiving these answers as to general character "for truth and veracity."

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I don't know that I know his general moral character; I never heard his character for truth and veracity spoken of before this case; I do not know what his business is; I think he was last engaged as a constable, but I do not recollect; I do not know of his having been elected a constable for the last six years; the constables are elected annually; I am pretty intimate with Deizell; we are acquaintances and a friend; I do not know that he is a man of property and means; he is not a gambler to my knowledge; I do not know of any visible means of support he has.

Q.—Do you know Solomon L. Simpson? A.—I don't know that I do.

Q.—Well, any Simpson that lives in this city. What I want to know is, and I may as well tell you at once, were you present at any time when a Mr. Simpson gave Deizell money?

Witness—Where do you mean?

Counsel—Well, I mean in Cincinnati, or here, or anywhere else? A.—No; I have no knowledge of it.

Q.—How long is it since you ceased to be connected with the Post-Office? A.—I ceased to be connected with it last June.

Q.—Did you retire or were you removed?

Witness—I ask the protection of the Court, or I will protect myself.

The Court—Do you object to answering the question?

Witness—No.

The Court—Then you need not answer it.

Mr. Jordan—Then why do you not answer it?

Witness—Because it is not your business—but I will answer it; I was not removed; I retired for the benefit of my health.

Mr. Jordan—Why do you answer it, then?

Witness—Because I do not want to be abused.

Mr. Jordan—Who abused you?

Witness—Your Honor, Sir.

Samuel Seaman, sworn: I have resided in Cincinnati for 25 years; I keep a drinking-saloon; I have known Alexander Deizell for 19 or 12 years.

Q.—Do you know his general character for truth and veracity?

Mr. Jordan—I object to that, until he first answers what he knows of his general character.

The objection was overruled, and exception taken.

Mr. Graham repeated the question.

Witness—Yes.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—I would.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I know him only from having seen him in my drinking saloon; I have never heard his general character for truth and veracity spoken of; I do not know what business he possesses at present; he was a constable formerly; I cannot remember when he was last elected to the office of constable; but I believe he has been elected to it within the last six years; I voted for him; I think it is within six years; I do not know that he has any visible means of living; I believe he has no family; I have no knowledge of how he has spent his time during the last four years; I have seen him at my house; I believe I know Solomon L. Simpson; I have not dealt him to my knowledge for the last two years; I have seen him in Cincinnati, and the last time I think it was at Belle Forrest's.

Mr. Graham—Is that him? (pointing to Simpson.)

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Jordan—How long, as near as you can come to it, is it since you saw him come out of Belle Forrest's?

Mr. Graham—I object to that as not growing out of the direct examination.

The Court—It is not a cross-examination certainly.

Mr. Graham—We called him here to identify Solomon Childs, and Childs is not here.

Mr. Jordan put his question again.

Witness—It was about three years ago.

Mr. Graham—I object to any further examination of this character.

Witness—I cannot say in what month it was.

Mr. Graham again objected. The witness said he could not come nearer to the time than three years ago.

Mr. Jordan—Had you seen him there before that?

Mr. Graham—I object to that.

Mr. Jordan—There is a date referred to by Solomon L. Simpson that he himself cannot settle—the time he followed Childs into Belle Forrest's house; I propose now to ask this question with a view to fix that date.

The Court ruled it out—exception taken.

Mr. Jordan—I will state what I propose to prove by it.

Mr. Graham—I object to that.

Mr. Jordan—It is a new way of trying a case—by objecting to what I propose to prove; I propose to put the question down.

The Court could not be delayed until this was put in.

Mr. Jordan—Did you see Solomon C. Simpson in Cincinnati on the 1st November, 1851?

Mr. Graham—That I object to.

Objection sustained, and exception taken.

William Cruse, sworn: I reside in Cincinnati, and have been there for about twenty-three years; I have been a constable for three years, elected by the people; I have known Alexander Deizell for eight or nine or perhaps ten years; I know his general character for truth and veracity to be good, and would believe him under oath; he has been complaining to me of ill-health within the last year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I have never heard his general character spoken of, save that he is held to be an honest, quiet, well-behaved man; I never heard his general moral character spoken of; I have never heard it impeached, except for drinking; it was said that he would be in first rate state when he had had his drinks too much; I have heard that expression often.

Q.—With his drinking, taking all together, is his generally considered to good character or bad? A.—Yes, Sir; he is not an abandoned character.

Q.—What is his business? A.—I don't know much about his mode of getting a living, with the exception of his being a constable; I believe he has been a hard-working man for a man for some months; I do not think I ever heard his general character for truth or veracity spoken of by anybody; I do not know Solomon L. Simpson; I was introduced to a gentleman of that name this morning.

Q.—Were you ever present when a Mr. Simpson gave him money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—This morning.

Q.—But never prior to this morning? A.—Never.

To Mr. Graham.—About a fortnight ago, before I left Cincinnati, I heard that Deizell was working at his trade, trimming horses, in a cooper's.

The Court—Is that all the evidence?

Mr. Graham had a gentleman from the Irving House to prove that the breakfast-table was set at 7 o'clock, but between 8 and 9.

Mr. Caldwell was recalled by Mr. Jordan, and asked if he was in the Irving House last Sunday morning. He said he was there several times. He had met with Mr. Childs there, not on Sunday morning, but on Monday.

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Marcus Childs, sworn and examined by Mr. Jordan—I am the brother of Solomon and William Childs; I live in Columbus, Ohio; previously I lived in Cincinnati, and removed thence to Columbus in April last; I had lived in Cincinnati at least fifteen or twenty years; I am now 30 years of age; I have an older brother, Joseph, who is 31; Solomon is next to me, and my youngest brother is Joseph.

Q.—Did you ever see or know of Solomon L. Childs being in Belle Forrest's in Cincinnati?

Mr. Graham objected, but would withdraw if the examination on that point stopped with the single question.

Mr. Jordan said he meant so.

Witness—I never did, nor do I know of his ever being there, being in a house of ill-fame.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—I cannot tell whether Solomon left Cincinnati for New-York in December of last year.

The Court—Solomon returned from Europe in May, 1852.

The Court—When was the deposition of Belle Forrest taken?

Mr. Graham—It was taken on the 16th July, and filed on the 26th.

Mr. Jordan—And she said she saw him within two or three months before that.

Charles Lyle, called by Mr. Jordan, and sworn—I reside in the city of Cincinnati, have lived off and on there some thirty years.

Q.—Do you know Alexander Deizell?

Mr. Graham—I object to that. We have stopped the evidence as to Deizell's character, and if this evidence is pressed we will raise an issue as to the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1854.

The Terms for the Single.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies will be sent for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Foreign News.

By the *Union*, which arrived early this morning, bringing four days later news from Europe, we receive full particulars of the Russian sortie of Nov. 5. The conflict was even more severe, and the loss to allies greater than was previously stated. *Four English Generals were killed, and four wounded. Thirty-eight officers were killed, ninety-six wounded, and two were missing.* The English Guards alone lost twenty officers. The French were more fortunate, although their loss was great. They had one General killed and two wounded. They had also four'een officers killed, and twenty-nine wounded. General CANROBERT received a musket shot, but his wound was not considered dangerous. The English batteries were several times taken and retaken.

The Russians, according to the statement of the Allies, lost 9,000, killed and wounded, but if we may credit the Russian account of the battle, their loss was much less, though they acknowledge that no less than *one hundred and nine* officers were killed and wounded. The fighting on both sides appears to have been of the most desperate character.

A cowardly deed was perpetrated by the *Russians. They fired on the wounded* soldiers of the Allies, as well as on the detachments who were sent out to bury the dead.

The position of the Allied armies is evidently very hazardous. The Russians were pouring in large masses from the North, and further reinforcements from England and France were urgently demanded. Large numbers of reinforcements had reached the Crimea. Prince NAPOLEON had been obliged to quit the camp through ill health.

In London, Consols had fallen 4¼, and a corresponding depression had taken place in the Paris Bourse.

Military Strength of Europe.

It may not be wholly without interest to see what is the comparative military strength of the Powers now engaged in the contest which keeps Europe—all the world, in fact—in great suspense and excitement. These Powers are Great Britain, France and Russia. But, in connection with these, as likely to be brought into the war before long, we must include Austria and Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As the usual peace establishment, there are of infantry, cavalry and artillery, (the regular soldiers of the Kingdom,) in

Great Britain	37,845	Pensioners	20,000
Ireland	24,045	Dockyards men	9,000
European Colonies	7,916	Yeomanry	12,441
Asiatic Colonies	20,467	Militia in Channel Islands	4,700
America, &c	10,825		
Africa	3,703	Total	56,141
Total	125,700	Soldiers	123,798
Grand total			179,909

This is apparently a large force, but it will be seen that little more than 60,000 British soldiers are actually to be found in Great Britain and Ireland, and these are so necessary for the preservation of the internal peace of these Islands that very few could be detached from them. Therefore, when war was inevitable, means were taken to increase the army and put it upon a war-footing. For this purpose the militia, (which had long been shelved,) was remodelled, and, by doing duty in the place of the regular soldiery, allowed the latter to be detached upon foreign service. Parliament also consented to the augmentation of the standing army. Troops were called in from Colonial duty. Some of the regiments quartered in Ireland have been removed, and the defences of that country were exclusively entrusted to the army of Police which overruns it. The result is that about 40,000 of the regular army have been sent, from first to last, to the Crimea, (of whom 10,000 and upwards have fallen victims to war and sickness,) and, while England has very greatly diminished the strength of her internal defences, to permit this great draft of military to be made, her army is the smallest, for her population, of any country in Europe.

FRANCE.

The regular peace establishment here is very great, with enormous power of augmentation by means of Conscription. *It may be estimated thus:*

Infantry	301,224	Artillery	30,168
Cavalry	58,932	Engineers, &c	16,296
Total			408,620

This is the regular *peace* establishment. A great portion of this immense force is quartered in Africa. A large portion is scattered all over France, for the maintenance of "order." Since affairs assumed a warlike aspect, LOUIS NAPOLEON has gradually added 100,000 to his army. It is expected that he intends asking his obsequious Senate to sanction the levy of 200,000 more, without delay. This would raise his military strength, actually available for service in the field, to about 350,000 men at arms. And there is this advantage to him, that two-thirds of the conscripts are not merely the raw material out of which soldiers are to be made. The *ci-devant* National Guards of France amounted to 2,800,000 men, all in good discipline, and familiar with the exercises and weapons of warfare. The bulk of the additional soldiery would be drawn from this source. It would be very easy, if he chosen, for LOUIS NAPOLEON to augment his total fighting men, ready to march to any part of Europe, from 350,000 to 500,000 men.

RUSSIA.

The regular troops of the Czar, before the war, were estimated thus:

Infantry	408,000	Guns	1,000
Cavalry	65,000	Garrisons and resources	150,000
Cossacks	30,000		
Regulars	537,000		

Here, as the ordinary military establishment of Russia, are about 750,000 men. But the Czar has the power, which he has twice exercised since the war commenced, of making levies upon the mass of the population. Each of his last levies added 150,000 men to his army, swelling its numbers to over 1,000,000, of whom one half are actually available in warfare. With little difficulty could Russia actually pre ent a million of men at arms to all opposers. Not so well disciplined, perhaps, as the well drilled soldiers of England, France, Prussia and Austria, but able and willing to fight, under orders, as their comrades have fought, and are fighting, in the Crimea.

AUSTRIA.

At this crisis, Austria has arrayed the whole of her war-strength. In peace, the Austrian army is 378 552 in force. In war, (besides the Landwehr, or militia, which is fully adequate for internal defence,) it is nearly double, as the following estimate shows:

Infantry	481,240	Engineers, &c	58,549
Cavalry	54,560		
Artillery	26,104	Total	636,453
Landwehr			200,000

Out of these 800,000 soldiers, fully one-half are now ready for actual war service. About 250,000 more could be added, by a new levy, in a few weeks. These, however, would not be immediately capable of manœuvring in the field of battle, although the elder NAPOLEON was accustomed to march his conscripts directly into the field.

PRUSSIA.

Of all the military powers of Europe, none is better prepared for war than Prussia. Her Regulars and Landsturm (the last *liable to be ordered on foreign service*) may thus be numbered:

Infantry	265,530	Artillery	23,400
Cavalry	49,662		
Engineers, &c	40,800	Total	379,392
Landsturm			222,416

By putting on the screw,—that is, by ordering a war-levy,—Prussia could immediately incorporate her militia and her regulars, (thereby raising her fighting army to 601,808 men,) while a new militia could readily be embodied for the internal service and defence of the country.

These data, which are sufficiently close for a general consideration of the subject, will allow some adequate opinion to be formed of the actual military resources of the European Powers now actually engaged in war, or hovering upon the verge of it. England, in all respects, (except the ability of raising money,) is the worst prepared and worst provided of all the great nations. Even with the strong support of France, so essentially a military nation, she can scarcely hope to make way against the enormous numerical force of the Czar. And if Prussia, or Austria, or both, should side with NICHOLAS, the chances of success are tremendously augmented on the side of Russia.

Cost of the City Government for 1855.

It costs a great deal of money to govern the City of New-York. The estimates of Comptroller FLAGG for the ensuing year are given in another column of to-day's paper. They show a large increase of expenditures in nearly every department of the City Government, and there is food for thought in the formidable array of figures presented.

The total sum which passed through the City Treasury during the financial year ending in June last, (1853-54,) was Six Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars; but of this amount, $3,200,000 consisted of payments on account of Revenue and Assessment Bonds. The whole amount is *nearly doubled* in the estimates for 1855—the aggregate (including Bonds) being reckoned by the Comptroller at Thirteen Millions of Dollars; $4,442,000 of which are to be applied to the redemption of Bonds. Deducting the latter item from the account of direct taxation upon our citizens, we have a serious aggregate of *Eight Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars* for the Tax Levy of the next year. This includes arrearages of the present year to the amount of $481,612 76.

The items of account are interesting. We cull out a few specimens from Mr. FLAGG's estimates. Thus, the Almshouse Department is to draw $612,000,—against $496,600 in 1854, and $440,000 in 1853. The troubles existing between the Board of Ten Governors and the Board of Finance Commissioners, are still unsettled, and the actual deficit of this year to be supplied by appropriation is not determined upon. We publish an important document in relation to this question, emanating from the Governors. The expenditures for Common Schools in the City are rated at $956,000; *Croton Water Extension, $215,000*; County Contingences, $120,000; Docks and Slips, $100,000; Interest on Revenue Bonds, $194,000; Police and Fire Telegraph, $5,000.

The Police is a heavy item,—$819,400 against $720,000 last year. This large increase of nearly one hundred thousand dollars is attributable to the formation of two new Police Districts (Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards,) and in great part, to the increase of Policemen's salaries; events which have transpired in season to exercise a perceptible influence upon the levy of 1855.

The Streets furnish many items. A million and a quarter for opening new thoroughfares, and nearly a million and a half for paving, are included in the estimates; not counting $170,000 for cleaning. The latter item is a decrease from last year. Total amount for streets, $2,919,000.

Lamps and gas come in for $230,000; being an increase of $48,000. Why this bill is so much larger than usual is not explained. Probably oil is high.

The Corporation Printing is estimated at $85,000. Last year it was $77,000. Repairs of Streets, (by contract,) $50,000; Salaries, $320,000; Laying water-pipes, $123,000. The amount of salaries to be paid exceeds that of the previous year by $40,000; and that year exceeded the one that preceded it by $32,692,—showing a clear increase of upwards of $72,000 in two years in the item of salaries alone.

The hardness of the times, the impossibility of procuring necessary supplies for the charitable institutions at moderate rates, and increased expenses in the Police and other Departments, are reasons which will serve to account for the great increase in the Tax-lists of next year. If the construction of a new City Hall is added to the expense account, the apparent levy will reach $15,000,000, while the actual amount to be realized during the year by direct taxation will not fall far short of $9,000,000,—leaving the Bonds to be provided for by loan.

In view of the emergency existing in the affairs both of the Board of Education and the Almshouse Governors, the Comptroller has recommended an advance of $125,000 to each of these Departments, in anticipation of the regular appropriation. The Councilmen passed a resolution authorizing such action. The Board of Education has been placed in a peculiarly unpleasant position by the unexpected stringency of its money market,—its teachers having been compelled, in several instances, to relinquish all hope of an immediate settlement of their accounts with the Board, and the entire machinery of the body having been cramped in its action from the want of funds. The temporary relief afforded by the advance recommended will enable the Board to resume its business with activity. The Almshouse Governors will be equally thankful for any little assistance which may be rendered to them,—albeit they *do* talk sharply in the statement they have prepared in *reply to the demurrer of the Board of Finance Commissioners.*

Our Army.

One ninety-fifth part of the entire Army of the United States was killed or wounded by the Indians during the past year. Yet the Indians have been remarkably peaceful during the twelve month, and BILLY BOWLEGS has behaved "first-rate," as he said when our Aldermen took him into the tea room. The truth is our Army is not very much of an institution to boast of, so far as numbers are concerned. Gather all our force together, and let a man of sound lungs essay to lecture them—he would find it no difficult task nor need to make great outlays for cough lozenges in the morning. Ten thousand seven hundred and forty-five men—that is the actually available amount—seems like a small company to draw a girdle of safety around our thirty-one States and unsurveyed territories that are big with so many more.

But the strength of an army is in the character of its men, not in the greatness with which they muster, or in the years that they have borne arms. The materials for the choicest soldiers are ever present and abundant. Your navy is a matter of slow growth. The timber must be seasoned, and it takes months fitly and sentitly to join them together, to brace and fasten them, and fit new ships to enter the service. But for the army it needs but a stirring necessity, one earnest call of our country, to rally crowds of young Americans to its service. They come from the rural districts as well skilled in the use of the rifle as of the axe,—from the cities with a taste for military pursuits and a pretty definite notion of discipline, gained by service in some military, fire, or target company. Such need but a few days' breaking in, to make reliable soldiers, and but a brief experience to make the most effective troops. The demand for an increase in the navy then may be much more urgent than in the army, although our fifty vessels of war may be quite as well able to defend and honor us at sea as the 10,000 of our army are to secure our rights on land.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OSTEND RESOLUTION.

Obstreperous Democrats Wheeling into Line.

THE SOULE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1854.

The day has been an interesting one in Congress. The struggle in the House upon Mr. SOULE'S resolution calling for information relative to the alleged diplomatic conference at Ostend, was severe. The friends of the resolution carried their point on several votes; but the Administration men rallied and kept up the fire, until, finally, they succeeded in smothering it by a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by a vote of 92 to 83. This struggle and its result present to view two facts—the fear of the Administration to let the light in upon the Ostend affair, and the reluctance to fellowship with the Administration party of several gentlemen who, at the close of last session, had sworn an oath of eternal separation.

Why is this strenuous resistance to a mere resolution of inquiry, carrying no censure, express or implied, upon its face, and which leaves it to the President's discretion to withhold the information desired if it is incompatible with the public interest to communicate it? Why the serious efforts of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to prevent its adoption? Surely, unless there was something at Ostend of which the Administration is heartily ashamed, there is no need of covering it up by such means as this. But it is clear that the Administration brought all its machinery to bear to defeat the inquiry. The measure was fought, step by step, with the energy of desperation. The House presented the appearance of the last rather than the first week of the session, so great was the excitement. There must be something curious and startling beneath all this. What is it? Public curiosity will be greatly excited by this struggle, and I have little doubt that the President will have to answer the proposed inquiry ere long.

Among those who voted with the Administration men to-day, showing by their course that they have wheeled into line, and are prepared to accept the decrees marked out for them, were Messrs. EDGERTON, of Ohio, FENTON, of New-York, HASTINGS, of New-York, HUGHES of New-York, KITTREDGE, of Maine, PERKINS, of New-York, MARCY, of Wisconsin, SEMMES, of New-Jersey, and WENTWORTH, of Illinois,—all of whom bolted the chum Democracy last Session. It is well that the conservatism has offered so early to show us where to expect to find these gentlemen; of some of them we had little reason to expect better things. Some of them were not true to the standard they professed to follow during the Nebraska struggle. But others of them were true then to their conviction, while they seem now to be without the courage and firmness to be true to themselves.

Another fact to be noticed is, that on this question, (as well as in the subsequent vote on the River and Harbor bill,) the old Whig party presented a united front, losing not a single one of their votes in the House at the time. The indication is favorable. I ought not to omit to mention that Messrs. JONES of New-York, LETCHER of Virginia, MAXALL, MCMURRAY, OLIVER, PECK, PECKHAM and WHEELER, of New-York, manifested, by their votes, that they still maintain their defiant independence of the Administration. So much for the relative position of parties in the House at the opening of the session.

Before leaving the Ostend affair, let me say in reply to the semi-official denials of a Ministerial conference at that place, that such a conference was held. What were its objects and what its results, I know not. But with all the attempts made to conceal the fact, the President will not—nor the *Union*, officially, for him—deny it. Mark that. And if there had been no such conference, other than the "accidental" meeting of Ministers we are attempted to be told it was, why not pass Mr. SOULE'S resolution, and let the President tell us so?

The SOULE correspondence published in this morning's TIMES was looked for, here, with great interest, and read with eagerness. You will have noticed that the correspondence published presents none of the details of DROUYN DE L'HUYS' undignified complaints against Mr. SOULE. I know not whether all the correspondence has been communicated to Congress. The probability is that it has; but that the French Minister for *Foreign Affairs*, on reflection, concluded not to put on the diplomatic record his childish effusions about Mr. SOULE'S fellowship with the Red Republicans, &c., &c. It is scarcely necessary to remind your readers, that diplomats do not generally carry on their negotiations altogether by correspondence,—that they meet each other, talk the subject of negotiation over, argue its disputed points, and having done up all that, agree upon what they shall write to each other, so that their *official* dispatches (as distinguished from official notes, sometimes used) present nothing of the asperities, follies, foibles, or *harshness which may have characterized the preliminary discussions.* It is thus that the official correspondence does not present, upon its face, the amusing and at the same time silly by-play of the SOULE affair.

An attempt was made in the Senate to-day, by Mr. HUNTER, to get up the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill, which was pending at the adjournment on the 6th of August last. Mr. STUART and Mr. SEWARD very properly urged that the bill was dead, having fallen between the two houses, by the failure of the Senate to agree to the report made by the Committee of Conference at last session. This point will probably be sustained, and the appropriation will have to come up again anew from the other House.

Quite a number of journals, both North and South, are insisting upon the failure of all the predictions of the speedy annexation of the Sandwich Islands. My confidence in the consummation of that measure by the present Congress has never been shaken in the slightest degree; and I repeat, now, that within twenty or thirty days, I am perfectly satisfied the Treaty of Annexation will be laid before the Senate of the United States, and that the Territorial Government of Hawaii will be established ere the 4th of March next. A.

The New Distribution scheme—The Registry of Letters.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1854.

The new distribution scheme which is now about being completed here in the Post-Office Department, embraces every County in every State of the Union, and is made in reference to each of these Counties from each of the different places of departure. Thus a letter mailed for a County lying between Pittsburg and Cleveland, will be directed to a different distribution office when dropped at New-York or New-Orleans. When dropped at New-York the distribution office will be Pittsburg—when dropped at New-Orleans the distribution office will be Cleveland. If these offices were reversed, the letter would in each case be obliged to travel a portion of the way back again from the distribution office to the place of destination; if the same distribution office were retained both ways, the letter would at least, in one of the cases, travel back again on the same route. This is but a single instance; there are thousands of cases in which, under the old system, delay and loss of time are now occasioned to correspondents.

The proposition for registering letters containing valuables, or being otherwise of especial importance to correspondents, is highly important, and will add security and punctuality to business transactions, carried on by mail, without adding to the expense of the Department. I have no doubt whatever, but that the Postmaster General's recommendations in that respect will be promptly met by Congress.

There are but few members of Congress in favor of Mr. GUTHRIE'S recommendations as to the tariff, though these recommendations are based on sound and substantial reasons. The Free Traders of the House are not at all satisfied with it.

Mustent.

[The following communication from a fair correspondent in Brooklyn, concerning the termination of the opera season, is exhaustive. We sympathize entirely with her tremendous indignation, and are only glad that we are not the subject of it. There is a playful ferocity in her sarcasm that should sadly exercise the negligent Uppertendom of our castigated City.]

"GRISI—The engagement with Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO for the Opera at the Academy of Music will positively close after three nights, viz: Wednesday, Friday, and Monday—the patronage of the public having fallen far short of the sum required to maintain the engagement for twelve nights."

It is too much. I had not before a *very* exalted idea of the intelligence of *Uppertendom* as exhibited in New-York life; but if people can be so stupid, and retain their health, it is a wonder. Where the brain is so entirely inactive, there is usually danger to the whole system. Think of this! GRISI, MARIO, SUSINI, BADIALI, allowed to close their engagement because—*New-York don't support them properly!!!* Hard times, indeed! *Poor, poverty stricken Uppertendom!* There will of course be no expensive, stupid parties given this Winter—where *bon bons* and flowers cost, for each guest, more than several opera tickets—no thirty and forty dollar bonnets purchased; and expensive dresses, diamonds, sables, &c., will be "no wher" this season. Of course people can't afford them, if they can't spend a few dollars to hear, to enjoy—what my pen cannot describe—the singing, the acting, of the bewithing GRISI, the delightful MARIO! No! people will not spend more on low-lived entertainments than would suffice to retain these *artistes*. Oh, no! by no means. Every other place of amusement, refined or not, will not be crowded to excess every night. Oh, no! If ever I felt more thoroughly disgusted than usual with the "hoi polloi," it is now. Nobody pretends that the money is not to be had, or that it would be devoted to benevolent purposes. No. Such a plea would be honorable, if honestly made and acted upon. There is no excuse but the want of *sufficient intelligence and taste to appreciate what is worth seeing and hearing*—that is all. Deliver me from such a set of snobs, I say.

'*Who am I?*" do you say? I am a Yankee girl—a country cousin, on the wife's side—perhaps you've heard of such before! If not, you hear now. I'm visiting in Brooklyn. "Have I been to the Opera myself?" I think I have, and I think that if there were more like the head of this household, the Opera would be sustained. He has spent nearly a hundred dollars already for the tickets only—and that is only a small plan whom Brooklyn people can comprehend, who have to take a small journey both ways every time they go and intends to spend more. Now, he don't pretend to be music mad—he don't aim at being a critique of *Uppertendom*—he don't set out for anything but a man in comfortable circumstances, who has common sense, and prefers to spend money in such a way as to afford real enjoyment to his family and friends, rather than waste it on a parade which serves only the purpose of a sign over the door, stating the amount of his property. But it's no use talking. Why, I'd wear an old bonnet five Winters, and then turn and twist the inside trimming, and wear it five more—I'd cover old boots with India rubbers till Winter—I'd do with one meal a day and meet but twice a week—I'd sell my gloves, and borrow a tooth brush—I'd walk all the way, every Opera night, from the outskirts of Brooklyn to Fourteenth-street, and then buy a promenade ticket, and stand all the evening, (and I'm not very strong,)—I would almost wear a man's hat and sit in the upper circle—rather than forego the delight,—the felicity, beyond all expression of words—of hearing and seeing "La Favorita," and—but I'll stop there; that was Opera is worth repeating every night for six weeks.

New-Yorkers, wake up! Breakfast is ready! Rub your eyes and see what you are about—(or rather what you are not about.)

They shall stay. FURIANA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a tremendous audience last evening, such as should be seen here every night. The opera went off admirably, and was received with more than customary enthusiasm.

Monday is the last night, on which occasion "Semiramide" in *two* acts will be presented. To add to the brilliancy of the occasion, Signor MARIO has consented to sing the music of *Idreno*. On Wednesday there will be an extra night for the benefit of Mr. HACKETT. The opera is not yet announced.

DODWORTH'S first Concert comes off to-night. The programme is very attractive.

GERMAN THEATRE, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.—Madame MARTINI D'OERY, the very clever contralto of MARETZEK'S troupe, takes a benefit here to-night. FLOTOW'S pleasing opera of "Martha" has been selected for the occasion. Madame D'OERY is a deserving, accomplished and reliable artist, and deserves well from a New-York audience. Her short campaign with Mr. MARETZEK was not of the most fortunate character, and we trust there will be a liberal attendance to-night.

THE JENNY LIND CONCERTS.

Financial Results of the Jenny Lind Campaign in the United States.

The following statement gives the financial *results of the famous Musical Campaign of* JENNY LIND in this country, while it was under the charge of Mr. BARNUM. The Concerts devoted to *Charity*, of which there were ten or twelve, are not included in the statement:—of her half receipts at the first two in this City, she gave $10,000 to charitable purposes:

TOTAL RECEIPTS, EXCEPTING OF CONCERTS DEVOTED TO CHARITY.

Number.		Number.	
— New-York	$17,864 05	46. Havana	$2,331 95
— New-York	14,203 65	47. New-Orleans	15,569 65
		48. New-Orleans	19,310 42
1. New-York	12,519 50	49. New-Orleans	5,151 18
2. New-York	14,268 00	50. New-Orleans	8,019 85
3. New-York	13,174 74	51. New-Orleans	5,844 60
4. New-York	16,028 20	52. New-Orleans	9,720 80
5. Boston	16,679 50	53. New-Orleans	7,545 50
6. Boston	11,848 64	54. New-Orleans	6,053 50
7. Boston	8,639 92	55. New-Orleans	4,850 25
8. Boston	10,169 25	56. New-Orleans	4,405 35
9. Providence	6,525 54	57. New-Orleans	5,630 35
10. Boston	10,554 57	58. New-Orleans	4,745 10
11. Boston	3,240 00	59. Natchez	8,000 00
12. Boston	7,586 00	60. Memphis	4,539 59
13. Philadelphia	9,991 25	61. St. Louis	7,811 03
14. Philadelphia	7,547 00	62. St. Louis	7,081 02
15. Philadelphia	8,455 00	63. St. Louis	7,708 70
16. New-York	8,415 00	64. St. Louis	6,088 50
17. New-York	4,060 20	65. St. Louis	5,844 70
18. New-York	5,089 20	66. Nashville	7,788 31
19. New-York	5,017 10	67. Nashville	4,848 00
20. New-York	6,334 20	68. Louisville	7,633 93
21. New-York	6,499 15	69. Louisville	5,503 00
22. New-York	9,018 37	70. Louisville	5,000 00
23. New-York	5,773 40	71. Louisville	3,023 25
24. New-York	4,995 50	72. Cincinnati	9,239 75
25. New-York	6,670 15	73. Cincinnati	11,001 50
26. New-York	9,040 32	74. Cincinnati	8,446 30
27. New-York	7,497 15	75. Cincinnati	6,954 15
28. New-York	8,283 30	76. Cincinnati	6,500 40
29. New-York	10,870 35	77. Wheeling	5,000 00
30. New-York	10,646 45	78. Pittsburg	7,210 50
31. Philadelphia	5,480 75	79. New-York	6,888 45
32. Philadelphia	5,738 65	80. New-York	5,453 00
33. Philadelphia	3,719 85	81. New-York	5,463 70
34. Philadelphia	4,815 45	82. New-York	7,276 35
35. Baltimore	7,117 00	83. New-York	7,170 27
36. Baltimore	8,367 05	84. New-York	6,641 00
37. Baltimore	8,405 50	85. New-York	6,017 12
38. Baltimore	8,121 33	86. New-York	6,643 04
39. Washington City	6,675 55	87. New-York	3,738 75
40. Washington City	5,527 05	88. New-York	4,338 20
41. Richmond	12,265 51	89. New-York	4,339 22
42. Charleston	8,775 00	90. New-York	4,087 03
43. Charleston	3,653 75	91. New-York	5,717 00
44. Havana	4,668 17	92. New-York	5,535 81
45. Havana	2,337 60	93. Philadelphia	3,832 75

RECAPITULATION.

	Concerts.	Receipts.	Average.
New-York	35	$220,316 64	$6,177 50
Philadelphia	8	46,586 41	5,110 54
Boston	7	70,365 16	10,045 45
Providence	1	6,525 54	6,525 54
Baltimore	4	32,061 63	8,020 47
Washington	2	13,265 60	7,632 80
Richmond	1	12,265 51	12,265 51
Charleston	2	12,428 75	6,214 37
Havana	3	10,436 04	3,478 68
New-Orleans	12	87,040 12	7,253 34
Natchez	1	8,000 00	8,000 00
Memphis	1	4,539 59	4,539 59
St. Louis	4	28,613 07	7,152 72
Nashville	2	12,636 30	6,317 15
Louisville	3	19,429 50	6,476 50
Madison	1	3,023 25	3,023 25
Cincinnati	4	34,242 13	8,560 43
Wheeling	1	5,000 00	5,000 00
Pittsburg	1	7,210 50	7,210 50
Total	95	$712,161 34	$7,496 43

By the terms of the contract with Mr. BARNUM, JENNY LIND was to receive $1,000 for each concert, and one half the receipts for each after deducting $3,500 for expenses. She had the right to withdraw from the arrangement after the 100th concert, although the contract was for 150—upon forfeiting $25,000. And Mr. BARNUM afterwards consented to her withdrawal at the close of the 93d concert—she paying him in addition, $1,000 for each of the seven thus relinquished. The following, therefore, according to the statement given above, were

THE RECEIPTS OF MISS LIND AND MR. BARNUM.

From the total receipts of ninety-five Concerts	$712,161 34	
Deduct the receipts of the first two, which were aside from the contract	22,027 68	
Total Receipts of Concerts from No. 1 to No. 93		$690,094 20
Deduct the receipts of the 93 Concerts, each of which fell short of $5,500	$135,311 15	
Also deduct $5,500 for each of the remaining 65 Concerts	357,500 00	
		$492,811 15
Leaving the total excess, as above		$197,283 11
Both equally divided, Miss Lind's portion was		$98,641 55
Mr. BARNUM paid her $1,000 for each of the 93 Concerts		93,000 00
Also, one-half the receipts of the first two Concerts		16,013 54
Amount paid to Jenny Lind		$207,675 09
She refunded to Mr. BARNUM as forfeiture, per contract, in case she withdrew after the 100th Concert	$25,000	
She also paid him $1,000 each for the seven Concerts relinquished	7,000	
		32,000 00
Jenny Lind's net avails of 95 Concerts		$175,675 09
P. T. Barnum's gross receipts, after paying Miss Lind		535,486 25
Total Receipts of 95 Concerts		$712,161 34

☞ The Smithsonian House, whose inauguration, under the administration of Mr. SIDNEY HOWARD, we noticed last August as a hotel on the European plan, on the basis of 50 cents a day for single rooms, and $1 for parlors with meals as ordered, is undergoing enlargement by the addition of the spacious and tasteful buildings adjoining, and covering the whole front on Broadway and Houston-street. When completed, the establishment will rank among our largest hotels. There will be upwards of two hundred well-ventilated and commodious rooms, heated by the modern invention of steam pipes, enabling each occupant by the turn of a screw to shut off or let on the heat; while all danger of fire is thus obviated, and all danger of explosion remedied (which, by the way, we understand, the pressure required can never create,) by the location of the steam-generating apparatus in a vault under ground, outside the buildings. The management will be a spacious saloon, 25 by 100 feet on Broadway, and private rooms are provided, in which those preferring can have their meals in private. The National Smithsonian at Washington, from which this takes its name, is truly in no unworthy manner kept alive in the minds of the multitude by the stately edifice of the New-York Smithsonian, presenting then personally her title to their sight; and inviting them, undoubtedly, the public use of continually presenting the salutary inquiry of what is the National Institution doing, what has it done, and what does its purpose do to further the great object of its foundation, "to promote knowledge among men?" We should say that the accommodations of the present hour are not disturbed by the works attached to, so that its patronage need not be prevented from stopping there. The vigor with which the new works are progressing is truly refreshing in this stagnant time, and it is expected the whole will be finished by the 1st of February, 1855.—*Sunday Post.*

☞ The schooner *Cyane*, hence for Norwich, with a cargo of lime, cotton, &c., was struck by a squall on the night of 7th inst. off Block Rock and thrown on her beam ends, in consequence of which the lime took fire and burnt the vessel on the water's edge. Captain and crew all saved.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—AT THE WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's Youth's and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. Attention is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, &c.
J. W. BELLONCI, No. 139 Canal-st.

RUPTURE, WILKS AND FISTULA CURED WITHOUT the knife or injuring the patient. DR. HOWARD, R. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Stethoscope and Medical Advisor, Dumb Asylum and House of Refuge. A reader means of cure gives a great number of cases of success by letter. Dr. DIXON assures those desiring the application of his new method, that the remedy is of entirely painless and easy nature, and effects a cure.

FRAMES OF FURS.—GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to the unrivalled assortment of superb Furs, made up in the latest and most fashionable forms, and manufactured in the most superior manner. Hats, Bonnets, Fancy Articles, Fine Furs, Robes, Gloves, Gauntlets, Boas, Muffs, &c. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, corner of St. Paul's Church.

APPEARANCES ARE EVERYTHING.—THIS PROverb includes a general truth. Appearance, consequent upon dress, especially as it is seen by the eyes of others, contributes much to enhance the value with which an individual is held; and the articles most conducive to gentlemanly and substantial dress are BOOTS AND SHOES. For the ladies and gentlemen, CHEVERS' PATENT FIT UPS, for the ladies, and No. 1 BOOTS, for gentlemen, are sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOOLE, No. 87 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York by A. B. AND D. SANDS, 79 Fulton-st.; CHAS. KING, 2 Tr. BOOTH, 97 Chatham-st.; CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLOUGH & CO., 60 Bowery; and by shoemakers and merchants throughout the world.

HOLIDAY AND SCHOOL SUITS FOR BOYS FROM five years old upwards, at the Clothing Warehouse of BRIGHTON & CO., corner of Division and Ridge-sts., choose from other establishment in town. Overcoats, Cloaks, and Overcoats for boys are offered at from $2 50 to $10, and plain and fancy Vests to match, in the cutaway, roads, frock coats, or sacks, as the taste may be. Also, a large assortment of Boys' Clothing, ready made, to be sold cheap here. Those who call early will have the best opportunity for choice, as the entire stock of Boys' Clothing now on hand will be sold before New-Year's. The prices are marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation is made from it.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!—THE GREATEST AGE mentation! Fancy Goods ever displayed in New-York! The World's Fair, Crystal Palace, Exhibition of H. C. ROGERS, who has just returned from Europe with every variety of Fancy Goods, for Holidays, Perfumery, Gentlemen's Work Boxes, Work Boxes, Games, for the old and young. Toys for all the children in New-York and the adjacent cities. Call and see the Fancy Goods, and purchase them a present. Old Santa Claus has left his store for his Christmas and New-Year's supply at the Fancy Bazaar of ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—After long is invited to the superior articles in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Department of GREEN'S Gold Medal Shirt, No. 1 Astor House. The stock includes every variety of Dress Shirts, and Drawers, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Garters, Shirt Bosoms, Dressing Robes, and all other articles and Hosiery and Gloves manufactured and otherwise; Canes, Umbrellas, Fishing Canes, Travelling Shawls, &c., Immense Stock of Hats and Wholesale. The prices are not moderate, and the assortment unequalled.

BURR'S SAGE AND COWSLIP FOR THE HAIR.—To be had at the Bowery Tea Store, No. 116 Bowery. Dr. BURR of the Tea Store, Bowery, No. 116 Bowery, is now prepared to supply the community with the genuine Coffee unsurpassed for cheapness and flavor by any other in the city. Also, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c., put up in packages with every variety of Teas and Sauces, which are better than some such established favorites with all good housewives and lovers of pure Tea, that their names need no familiar as "household words."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AT NO. 87 BROADWAY, corner of Bond-st., elegantly imported for the Holidays, a large and elegant assortment of Vases, Jardinieres, Jewelry, Gold Watches, Gold Pens, Gold Chains, Gold Pins, Gold Rings, Vases and Flowers, Bronzes and Gilt Clocks and Candelabras, Toilet Articles, Fans, Card Cases, Portemonnaies, Purses, Beautiful Purses, Fancy Stationery, &c., &c. GEORGE, BOSHMAN & TOWNSEND.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE SUPerior lot is now selling the entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices. The stock contains a large assortment of rich Silks, Plaid Cashmeres, Merinoes, Delaines, Wool de Ladies, Plaid Cashmeres, Merinoes, Delaines, Wool de Ladies, &c. Also, an immense stock of rich Cashmere Shawls; also, Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls, all of which will be offered at great bargains. F. W. LEADBEATER, No. 247 Bowery, corner of Houston-st.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS AT PERHAM'S, NO. 539 Broadway, for this week are the best and most attractive. The immensely popular Backward Sailor, the great Mockey Pantomime, together with popular Songs, Duetts &c., are appointed. Invite a friend or two to the purchase of Gift Coupons. Two coupons take all the fun at home; each have an interest in the one hundred thousand g

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Dedication.—The Central Presbyterian Church and congregation, Brooklyn, [illegible] having completed their new and beautiful edifice [illegible] will with the blessing of God dedicate it to His service and worship TO-MORROW (Sabbath) 10th inst. Services at [illegible] A. M. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. [illegible], and dedicatory address by Rev. Dr. Potts. [illegible] service by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

The Eighth of a series of Familiar Lectures to the Young On The Origin, Authority and History of the Bible, will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—The Veracity of the Writers, and the Truth of what they Wrote [illegible] in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets, by the Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D. P. S.—Postponed last Sunday in consequence of the severe storm.

York-street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Gold-street, Brooklyn.—Missionary sermons will be preached in this church NEXT SABBATH, in the morning by the pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, and in the afternoon by Rev. [illegible], of New-York. The general subject of Missions and the special objects and plans of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society will be considered.

Sermons to Young Men.—During the season of Advent, the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be open on SUNDAY EVENINGS, for divine service, and sermons and addresses to young men [illegible]. At the church will be received Rev. Dr. Cooke, of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association.—The [illegible] course [illegible] before this Association will be delivered by Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Subject—The True Administration of the Law in the Naturalization of Foreigners. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The second [illegible] course of Sabbath Evening Sermons will be preached by Rev. [illegible], of Hartford, Conn., in Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, corner 10th st., TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are earnestly invited to attend.

[illegible] LORD, Chairman Committee.

Lectures on the Life and Character of Joseph.—Rev. Geo. [illegible], of Newark, N. J., will deliver the first Lecture of his Course to the young on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church (below Grand-st.) Subject of the Introductory Lecture—Joseph Feeding his Father's Flock.

Rev. John A. [illegible], Rector of Christ Church, Stamford, Conn., will preach the second of a course of Sermons to the Young in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-street, between [illegible] and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of the Market-st. Dutch Church, will deliver the fifth Discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of the Calvary Baptist Church [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This discourse was postponed last Sabbath on account of the storm.

Hoboken.—Rev. [illegible] will preach in the Town Hall [illegible] on the evenings of [illegible] and WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. After the latter service a call will be [illegible] for a pastor to take charge of the Congregation lately organized in the [illegible].

Rev. W. Murray, [illegible] of Elizabethtown, will deliver the [illegible] before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, is expected to administer Confirmation in the Church of the Redeemer, 85th st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Yorkville, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 10th inst. Service at 10½ o'clock. An evening service at 7½ o'clock.

In Consequence of the Severe Storm last Sabbath the Fifth Lecture of the Course on The Basis and Rule of Religion, by Rev. Dr. Forbes, at the Pacific-st. M. E. Church Brooklyn, was postponed until TO-MORROW EVENING, 10th, at 7½ o'clock.

A Missionary sermon will be preached in the [illegible] M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. J. W. [illegible] of the [illegible] M. E. Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

"The Young Man an almost Christian."—Rev. F. W. Graves will deliver a Lecture on the above topic, next SABBATH EVENING, in the Sixth-st. Presbyterian Church, two doors east of 2d-av. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend.

City Missions.—The Annual Sermon for the New-York City Tract [illegible] will be preached by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, on SABBATH EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Laight-street Church—Corner of Laight and Varick-sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Westcott, on The Elements of Preaching [illegible] At the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to young men. Subject—Motives to Early Piety.

Advent Mission Church, Fortieth-st., between [illegible], Rev. [illegible], of [illegible], will preach [illegible] in this Church, Providence permitting, on SUNDAY at the usual hours. The public are requested to attend. Seats free.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Fowler will Lecture on MONDAY, Dec. 11, on the Foundation of Character, at No. [illegible], for the benefit of the Ladies' Humanitary or Ragged School, under the supervision of Miss M. A. Dow. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Reformed Dutch Church, on 7th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.—Lectures on "The Parables," by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D. The first in the course will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject—The Sower.

Advent Services.—There will be a course of services during Advent in the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ P. M. Sermons will be preached by several Clergy of the City, on "The Four Last Things."

Samuel Sheffield Snow, Messenger of the Judgment, will proclaim the Word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Evening subject—The Approaching Doom of England. Dan. ii : 44.

Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Thompson at 7½ P. M.

Rev. W. H. Parmly, of Jersey City, will preach at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church (Rev. Mr. Dunbar's) next LORD'S DAY, the 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Professor McClintock's Cold and Cough MIXTURE should be in every family where there are children. A few drops given when there is a sudden attack of Hoarseness, will immediately relieve the chest and throat, and prevent all danger of that fearful disease—Croup. Price 25 cents. For sale by Druggists everywhere. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIBBERT, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from some lesion of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and disturb the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey to a variety of [illegible] that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will impart health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If a Cordial which the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish," how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.
Have you tried the Balm of Thousand Flowers?
'Tis a glorious gift to the sons of men;
It clears the skin till each blush shines through,
Like a rosy gleam on the morning dew;
It abolishes Freckles and Pimples and Tan,
It beautifies Woman, gives one fair to Man;
Renders shaving a luxury, besides which
All blotches and clouds the darkclouds from the mote,
And we'd you the [illegible] of manufacturers know
Who Boston you [illegible]—FETRIDGE & CO.
Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Dec. 14—George W. Bethune, D. D.—Oracles.
Dec. 18—Rev. E. A. Willets—Home.
Jan. 8—Rev. Thomas Starr King—Constantine the Great and his times.
Jan. 15—Rev. Thomas Starr King—Substance and Show.
Jan. 22—James T. Brady, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

The Clinton Union will meet at their room, No. 14 at Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to discuss the question: Do the Exigencies of the Times demand the Existence and Support of an Exclusively American Party. Members and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Third Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, by Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Subject: "Influence of Slavery upon Woman, and Woman's Duty in relation thereto." Admittance 25 cents.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—See advertisement in the Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Courier, Enquirer, Commercial and Evening Post. [illegible]

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, weakness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, common bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

No. 168 Canal-street, near Varick.—W. & N. VAN NOTE'S Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap stone and repaired, grates set and repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soap stone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddles consists in their requiring but one greasing when used. All kinds of mason-work done.

Thomas Paine's Birthday.—Those who wish to join in preliminary arrangements for the next anniversary are respectfully invited to attend a meeting TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (Sunday, the 10th,) at 3 o'clock, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery.
DAVID THOMPSON,
W. F. [illegible],
C. F. WHITE. } Committee.

Boots which are Boots.—HUMPHREY & DRURY, No. 12 Beekman-st., one door from Nassau-st., would respectfully inform their friends and the people in general that they continue to make fine French Calf Dress Boots for $3 50, Patent Leather $3 50, Double Sole Water Proof $4 50; also, a good assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters constantly on hand, which will be sold low to suit the times.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe per United States steamer BALTIC will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 9th day of December inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

THE LADY who yesterday bought at No. 90 Bowery, in the Ribbon Store 12 yards of Ribbons for trimming a ball dress and green figured ribbon for trimming a basque, and some flounce trimming, can have her porte-monnaie, containing her memorandum and some money, which she lost in the store, by calling as soon as possible.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable girl, to do general housework. Is a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker. Can produce the best of recommendations from her last employer. Will be found willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 252 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two Protestant girls wish situations together—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Broadway, 2d door south of 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For the best of servant girls, who are willing to work for $4 per month, to suit the hard times, in city or country. Apply at No. 337 Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway.
J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—In an office, bank, or mercantile house, by a young man competent for business, by or before January 1, 1855. Good references given and required. Address L., No. 24 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent, well-recommended young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to travel in the country. Is experienced at her business. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 6[illegible] 6th-av., corner 38th-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers of excellent character and ability. Also, servants in every capacity faithfully admonished and instructed. Supplied from this Institution. Two wet nurses wanted.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—The subscriber would like to engage the services of an experienced caterer for the restaurant, and of an American lady of education and accomplished manners as matron. Applications by mail must be post-paid. See the advertisement of the hotel in another part of this paper.
SIDNEY KOPMAN, No. 606 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady wishes to take charge of a gentleman's household or boarding house, having a knowledge of the business. No objection to leaving the City. Address Mrs. HOFFMAN, No. 633 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—About 17 years of age, in a clothing store. Must come well recommended. Call at the Clothing Emporium, Nos. 1 and 3 James-slip, W. A. BROWN & CO.

NURSE.—Ladies wishing to secure a competent nurse for a sick room, may hear of one by inquiring at No. 71 6th-av. Good City references.

ORGANIST AND SOPRANO SINGER.—Two ladies, sisters, would like to obtain situations in some Church of this City; the one as organist and the other as soprano singer. Apply to
MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-Row.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Any person having a convenient house in a good location, either in New-York or Brooklyn, where a small amount in cash only will be required, can find a customer by calling on W. LYON, Attorney at Law, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Property in the country, stocks, bonds, &c. in exchange for City property.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO HIRE—For a term of years, or to purchase, with about fifteen acres of land, on the East or Hudson River, within forty miles of New-York City. Address, stating description and terms, Mr. T., Box No. 903, Post-Office, New-York City.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—With a view of purchasing, if desirable—a middle sized house and requisite outbuildings, in good repair, with from 15 to 20 acres of land, near to a railroad depot, and within one hour's ride of New-York. Address, stating location, rent and price, J. E. J., Times Office.

PREMISES WANTED TO HIRE—A place for the provision business, with smoke and ice-houses attached. Would be willing to buy out an establishment. Address A. & S. this office.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Shirts &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 9th-st., near Broadway.

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND JANUARY FASHIONS.
CLOAKS AND FURS.

CLOAKS—In cloths, satin, moire antique and velvet. No stock ever seen in this City so rich and varied in style, nor in trimmings in such good taste. The colors being black and brown, as present so much the fashion in Paris.

FURS—In sable, mink, stone marten, fitch and mountain marten. Notwithstanding the war with Russia, W. B. McK. is offering rich dark sables and mink cheaper than ever yet known, having fortunately bought a large lot of furs early this year, through a relative in Russia.

N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors, its characteristic features being small profits and no deviation from the marked price.

Cloak and Fur Establishment, No. 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings, four doors from Broadway.
WILLIAM B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.
DOREMUS & NIXON, NO. 21 PARK-PLACE,
Are selling, at reduced prices, a very extensive assortment of
BED BLANKETS, TRAVELING AND HORSE BLANKETS.
Of every possible variety and style. Also, a choice lot of
COMFORTABLES,
made of patent felt—sizes from ship's berth to largest bed. Keepers of Hotels and Boarding-houses will serve their interest to call.

LADIES' CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
The Subscribers beg to notify the ladies that they have THIS DAY made a great reduction in the prices of their entire stock of Imported and other Cloaks, which comprises for this advanced season an unusually large assortment of the newest and best styles; all of which are offered at very low prices. J. BECK & CO.
Nos. 355, 760 and 762 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT OF DRESS SILKS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 11.
1,000 Dress Patterns of
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS
at $7 50 each.
To facilitate the sale they will be cut into lengths of 12 yards each. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—MOLYNEUX & BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., New York, is determined to clear out his stock before the season is past, and to give ladies an opportunity to economize these hard times, has marked down his stock, and is now offering all the most desirable styles of the season at greatly reduced prices, and invites your inspection in preference to quoting imaginary numbers and fabulous prices of Cloaks. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves; our stock is very large, especially in rich embroidered Velvet Cloaks.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS is now offering his Cloaks and Mantillas much below former prices. The stock embraces every variety of Cloth, Satin and Velvet Cloaks, Mantillas, and Talmas recently imported and manufactured in the most fashionable styles of the season, and in a novelty and richness unsurpassed in the City. Also, a large stock of Broche Long and Square Shawls, mostly purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales, and every description of Wool Shawls, which will be offered at very low prices. A particular inspection of the stock is invited at Nos. 36 and 38 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The entire stock of laces, embroideries, hosiery, kid gloves &c. amounting to $35,000, at MADDEN & STEWART'S, No. 773 Broadway, must be sold by 1st January, without reference to cost, in consequence of an alteration in their business at that time. Ladies will find this a grand opportunity to purchase for the holidays.

NATIONAL CANE UMBRELLA.—This new and valuable invention is a small quarter walking-cane of wrought iron, with a jet black enamel silver mounted ivory head, and may instantly be converted into a substantial umbrella. It is all cane, or all umbrella, as may be wanted. By HALL, No. 412 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

JUST RECEIVED—1,000 overcoats, $5 each; frock and sack coats $6, cost originally $16; 2,000 pairs cassimere pants, at $3, cost $6, last year's make. Bills on broken banks of this City taken for clothing.
GEORGE LEVIE, cor. Nassau and Beekman-sts.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
GROCERS,
No. 324 Fourth-avenue,
AGENTS FOR
LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.)
F. S. CLEAVER'S CLARIFIED MARROWS and BEARS GREASE.
F. S. CLEAVER'S SHAVING CREAM, and SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER.
Retail at all Druggists. Wholesale, W. J. DAVIS, No. 88 Chambers-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ELEGANT AND RICH GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, SUITABLE TO THE TIMES.
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 247 Broadway,

Take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public generally, that in consequence of the unprecedented scarcity of money in Europe and their intimacy with manufacturers abroad, have, by purchasing largely for cash, been enabled to collect together a very choice and beautiful selection of Goods, suitable for the approaching holidays, which will enable them to sell at such low prices as will make it an inducement for purchasers to call and examine. Their stock comprises

GOLD AND SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and other precious stones, and every variety of rich Jewelry, of the most beautiful description and latest fashion.

WATCHES,
of all the celebrated makers—England, France, Germany and Switzerland.

FANCY GOODS.
A large assortment—comprising, in part, Opera Glasses, Fans, Port Monnaies, Work Boxes, Card Cases, Parlor Figures, Papier Mache goods, and many other articles of taste and novelty, too extensive to enumerate in an advertisement.

BRONZES.
A very large and beautiful collection; some very beautiful, arranged for gas.

CLOCKS.
A full assortment—Marble, Gilt and Bronze, with Candelabras to match, either for candles or gas.

MARBLE STATUARY.
A very beautiful collection of choice pieces.

OIL PAINTINGS.
A large collection of the German, French, Italian, Dutch and Flemish schools.

Our increasing trade having obliged us to extend our manufacturing department, we are now enabled to execute orders for silverware to any extent, and at the shortest possible notice, as well as the setting of diamonds and precious stones of every description, having always on hand a very large assortment unset. Feeling it impossible to give a full description of our stock in an advertisement we take pleasure in inviting the public to call and examine, being assured they will not regret the time spent in looking over it.

Persons living in the upper part of the City will find our store easy of access, as the 3d, 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th-av. cars pass within one block of it.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Sign of the Golden Eagle,
No. 247 Broadway, south cor. of Murray-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An entirely new, well selected, and extensive assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for presents.
DRESSING CASES.
The best and largest assortment of English and French Dressing Cases in the City.
BIBLES.
Collins's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both plainly and elegantly bound, in great variety.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,
No. 20 John-st.,
Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS,
ADAPTED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.
It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of
URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS,
CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c.
Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY
PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS.
FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden lane.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,
A large variety of Dress Goods, &c., suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents, at prices much below the cost of importation—consisting of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS.
FRENCH MERINOS.
MOUSELAIN DELAINES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, &c.
Also,
300 SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
All wool, (144 by 72 inches) at $4 each; and
450 RICH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $6 each. Broadway.

$4.—PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those who purchase $4 worth of Music from our stock, (the largest in the United States, of one million works,) will be entitled to a premium of music of $4. We have designated for this purpose an amount of $25,000 OF VALUABLE MUSIC, displayed on a separate counter, and also arranged for the public's choice, from which everybody may select such as suits him.

First remark—Orders coming from other places, must distinctly state the kind of music wanted, to enable us to select the $4 premium according to the want.

Second remark.—The present contains at least 80 pages, or 20 sheets of the best authors, and therefore, we invite to compare with the music for the million.
T. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Depot,
No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled.................$20
GOLD WATCHES, from..........................$30 to $200
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled......................10 to 40
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated................25 to 60
PLATED CAKE BASKETS..........................3 to 10
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
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THE LITERATURE
published for dissemination among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c., viz.: Harper's, Putnam, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine; together with the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New-York, viz.: Westminster, London Quarterly, North British and Edinburgh.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motion day.
SUPREME COURT.—Motion day.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Motion day.
COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1508 to 1514, 1517, 1518, 1380 to 1582, 1585, 1586, 1589.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 6.
Before Judge Betts.

John Williams, the second mate of the ship *Waterwitch*, was put on trial, charged with cruel and unusual punishment of Baker, one of the crew. The captain of the ship was tried for the same affair yesterday.

Baker was put on the stand and gave nearly the same account as was given in the case of the captain yesterday, swearing that Williams beat him and tied him up.

Another witness testified to seeing the mate strike the man, and to seeing the man tied up the next morning.

The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Doheny appeared for the prisoner.

Richard Yeoning, indicted for larceny, committed on board the steamship *Hermann*, pleaded guilty to the charge and was remanded.

December 7.
Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury brough in indictments this morning in the following cases:

The United States vs. James Fitzgibbons.—An indictment against the accused for embezzling letters containing articles of value from the Post-Office in this City, in which he was employed. The particulars of this case have been published already.

The United States vs. Charles M. Tompkins.—An indictment for smuggling thirty silver watches, Oct 30, 1854.

The United States vs. William Gneisser.—An indictment for larceny on the high seas, in stealing money, &c., on board the ship *Metropolitan*, Oct. 29, 1854.

The United States vs. Henry Thompson.—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt while one of the crew of the ship *New-York* on the high seas, October 22, 1854.

The United States vs. Charles F. Wait.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, committed with a belaying pin, upon James Brown, one of the crew of the ship *Enterprise*, on the high seas, September 28, 1854.

The United States vs. Thomas Austin.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a marlinspike, upon George Sterrett, one of the crew of the ship *Jacob Westervelt*, on the high seas, October 20, 1854.

The United States vs. Aaron B. Crook.—An indictment for the same offence, committed with a belaying pin, upon Olof Wilson, one of the crew of the ship *Caroline Nesmith*, on the high seas, July 20, 1854.

Phineas O. Wilson, mate of the ship *New World*, was put on trial this morning, charged with committing an assault with a belaying-pin upon one of the crew, named John Williams.

Williams was put on the stand, and said that about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning he had a difficulty with the second mate of the ship, Mr. Porter, while on the forecastle; that the second mate told him not to be interfering with the passengers; that he said he was not, and went to go down from the forecastle; and as he went to go down, the second mate pushed him down and struck him, and he thereupon turned upon him and they had a scuffle and fell, the second mate under; that the instant they fell, the first mate rushed up and struck him four blows on the head; that one of them, he did not know which, knocked him senseless for about half a minute; that he then got up and snatched the belaying-pin away and threw it overboard; that he did not try to gouge the second mate's eye out when he had him down.

Several passengers were also called as witnesses, and testified to seeing the scuffle, and to seeing the first mate strike the man with the belaying pin.

All said that after the scuffle they saw a scratch by the nose and under the eye of the second mate.

The defence set up was that the man was abusive to the second mate, and finally attacked him, got him down, and knelt upon him and attempted to gouge out his eye, he having but one; and that the blows struck by Wilson were given to prevent him from doing this, and were justified therefore.

December 8.
Before Judge Betts.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL TREATMENT—ACT OF 1835.

The United States vs. Washington Plummer; The United States vs. John Williams.—In the case of these two men, the master and the second mate of the ship *Water Witch*, convicted of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew of the ship, named Baker, Judge Betts announced to their counsel that he was ready to give his opinion upon the question of law raised by them, although he had not, as yet, owing to the pressure of other business, been able to fully reduce his views to writing; but as he understood from them that they were desirous of an early decision, he would now, if they wished, make his decision.

Mr. Dunning, counsel for the captain, said that he was very desirous that the point should be decided, but hoped His Honor would also reduce his views to writing hereafter.

Judge Betts said they were already in a state of forwardness. We, therefore, give but an outline of the points decided.

The facts in the case were published in the DAILY TIMES, of Dec. 6. The master did not introduce any testimony to contradict the statements of Baker, but consented to a verdict of Guilty, relying upon the point of law, that the man was not a member of the ship's company; that he was not one of the crew; and, therefore, the Captain was not amenable to the statute.

The second mate underwent his trial, but did not change the testimony materially, not even calling the Captain to the stand, although he was then in Court. He also relies now upon the same point of law, and also the further point, that whatever he did was done by the orders of the Captain, which he was bound to obey, and that he is not, therefore, amenable to the statute.

The Court said that this question did not depend upon the contract between the master and the seaman, as in a civil case; that this contract was indeed, by our laws required to be made in writing, but it is very palpable that that is by no means all the evidence which shows that the seaman is one of the crew. Baker shipped in a foreign port, and there is nothing in the law compelling the captain to have the contract made with him there in writing.

That a party becomes a member of the ship's company, not simply because he signs a contract, but because he acts in that capacity, and so long as he is there, and so acting, he is one of the crew.

That the act is rather a measure of police, inhibiting certain acts on board ship. It does not define who is the captain and who are the crew, but says if a certain act is performed on board an American vessel, it shall be a crime; and if the captain should set up that he was an alien, so that by law he could not command an American vessel, that would be no defence. The question would be, was he in fact the commander.

That if the man was, as he testified, impressed on board, he is not therefore withdrawn from the protection of the statute. The law is intended to protect him in the exercise of his calling as a seaman.

That the evidence does not show that the man did duty only by physical compulsion, though he did it unwillingly.

That as to the second mate, the evidence shows that he did not confine himself to obeying the orders of the captain, but was guilty of several acts which were cruel and unusual, and show a feeling of malice and revenge against the seaman.

The Court also expressed a very decided opinion as to the character of the case, which it characterized as an atrocious barbarity almost unexampled in the history of our merchant service, and announced to the counsel that it should consider itself bound in justice to make an example of these men, unless counsel could give a different aspect to the case.

Mr. Dunning requested a little delay in passing sentence, in order that he might prepare affidavits, saying that he expected to show that the case was a different one.

The Court said it was to be hoped that he could, and allowed him until Monday for that purpose.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

The trial of Mr. Wilson, the mate of the *New World*, for an assault with a belaying pin upon one of the crew, was continued.

The defence introduced several witnesses, who testified to statements of the man Williams; that he would have put the second mate's eye out if Wilson had not struck him; to the condition of the mate's eye, and of the man's head after the affray.

The Jury found him Guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—DEC. 6.
Before Judge Hall.

The case of *Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. James Easton et al.*, was taken up this morning. The libelant alleges that in the year 1851 he chartered the bark *Quinnebaug*, owned by the respondents to carry a cargo of coal from this port to San Juan de Nicaragua; that he shipped on board of her a cargo of 415½ tons of coal with which the vessel sailed; that on arriving at the port of San Juan, the master of the vessel refused to take a pilot, and carelessly ran the bark upon a bar, and that the steamship *Brother Jonathan* was employed to haul her off, and that the master gave her 50 tons of coal for that service, and that none of the coal was ever delivered according to the charter; that the coal was worth $15 a ton, and he claims damages for the non-fulfillment amounting to $5,400.

The respondents deny any carelessness on the part of the master, or that he refused to take a pilot, or was bound to take one, and they say that the vessel was driven on the bar by force of the seas; that they were compelled to throw overboard about 374 tons of the coal to lighten her, and then to employ the *Brother Jonathan* to haul her off, as part compensation for which he delivered to her 40 tons of the coal; that both vessel and cargo were liable for a large amount of salvage, &c., and that after being hauled off, they were libeled and sold at auction to satisfy those claims, of which the libelant had notice, and to which he was bound to contribute; that an average statement had been duly made up, according to which the libelant was entitled to receive of them the sum of $60 96, and this sum they have paid into Court, and are not liable for anything more.

Testimony was taken all day.

For libelant, Mr. Clark and Mr. Rapallo. For respondents, Mr. Owen and Mr. Betts.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS—DEC. 7.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

ORDERS.

Betts vs. Benson.—Motion granted upon payment of $8, costs of motion.

Belmont vs. Royce.—Motion denied.

Pendleton vs. Sheldon.—Defendant must submit to the examination.

Ketcham vs. Bernard.—Order modified.

Boughwout vs. Radcliff.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

BREACH OF CONTRACT—DAMAGES.

Gibbons vs. The Broadway Bank.—This is an action claiming $20,000 damages for non-performance of a contract.

The plaintiff claims that the defendants agreed as compensation for his services in starting the Broadway Bank, and procuring subscribers, &c., in 1849, when the Bank was started, to give him the situation of Cashier. This was not done, although the plaintiff used every endeavor to have them so do. The case is still on.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. J. T. Brady, Willard and Anderson; for the defendant, Messrs. D. E. Wheeler and J. B. Whiting.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—DEC. 7.
Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

For all professional persons attending this Court—Judge, Jury, officers, witnesses, and last, but not least, Reporters—Thursday was a happy day. The large room that had been so cold since the commencement of the term, was actually heated; and the supply of Croton kept in Court to quench the thirst of Jurors did not freeze. Even prisoners forebore to shiver, save at their coming doom.

The first case brought to trial was one of

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—LITERARY THIEVES—ADVENTURES OF A PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

James Gilmore was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Wm. C. Wetmore, No. 201 Fourth-street, on the morning of November 18. Charles Dean was also charged with the same crime. Gilmore demanded a trial, and Dean pleaded guilty. The prisoners were very young, and Dean's appearance was genteel and prepossessing. The latter having confessed his guilt, Gilmore alone was put on trial.

W. C. Wetmore testified that on the morning of Nov. 18, shortly before 5 o'clock, being awake, he heard footsteps upon the stairs of his house, and immediately he heard the knob of his bedroom door tried by a cautious hand; also the knob of the door of the room on the opposite side of the passage; he rushed to the door, and opened it, when a person, whom he did not see, leapt the banisters, and he heard two persons run down stairs; he pursued said persons, but they got into the street before he could overtake them, and so made good their escape; near the street-door he found two pairs of shoes,—one a very good pair of patent leather ones; he found coats and overcoats, belonging to himself and his sons, dropped in the hall; he found the kitchen window open, a pane of glass having been broken, and the fastening removed; the thieves were of a literary turn, having removed from his library handsomely-bound copies of the works of Byron and Scott; they were also partial to spoons and knives, having taken a large quantity of them; they had also appropriated a large market basket and a pair of Mr. Wetmore's stockings; two days after witness was sent for to Essex Market Police Station, where he found his books carefully wrapped in one of his best towels, the greatest care having been taken of the works of the aforesaid distinguished writers; he also found his stockings there—Gilmore actually had them on his legs, but not wishing to reclaim them, Mr. Wetmore generously bestowed them upon the burglar; he also saw Dean at the Station.

Mr. Spencer, for the defence, demanded how he could recognize the stockings. As well, he replied, as he could identify his coat or pants.

Mr. Spencer made Gilmore take off the stockings. They were the pair in dispute, and were examined by the prosecutor, who said they had belonged to him, and were stolen on the night of the burglary.

Captain Morris, of the Tenth Ward Police, deposed that, in consequence of information received, he went to No. 6 Bayard-street on Nov. 19. He found in a room there, occupied by Dean and Gilmore, a basket containing books, knives and forks, and some stockings. In a drawer of a table, were a silver spoon, doubled up, and a gold snuff-box. He asked the prisoners who owned this property? Dean said he had borrowed the books from a friend for the purpose of reading them, but he refused to tell where that friend lived.

Police officer James, of the Tenth Ward, said that on the morning of Nov. 18, he saw the prisoners alight from the cars of the Second-avenue Railroad. They had a basket with them, and acted suspiciously. He watched them and saw them run to No. 6 Bayard-street, which house they entered. He afterwards heard of the burglary and informed Captain Norris of what he had seen.

Mr. Spencer addressed the Jury for the defence. It appeared from Mr. Wetmore's statement that he was particular in getting his clothes marked, but if he could identify his stockings without a mark what was the use of having his initials worked into his garments? Mr. Spencer had been to College—thank God, for his good fortune—and he and twenty of his classmates employed the same laundress. There was such a mingling of collars, handkerchiefs, and stockings—every body had got everybody else's things—there was a sort of community of stockings, for neither of them could tell when he put his foot into his own property. How then could Mr. Wetmore identify his stockings? The fate of man is said to be suspended from a thread, but the prisoner's fate was suspended from a pair of old gray stockings.

The Jury were not moved by Mr. Spencer's address, but found the prisoner guilty.

The prosecutor made an appeal to the Court in behalf of Dean. It was his first offence—he had been well raised; his father was a most respectable man.

The Recorder sentenced both prisoners to imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years and six months.

A NEGRO OTHELLO.

Elisha Burke, a young colored man, pleaded guilty to an assault upon a young colored lady with a dangerous weapon. The cause was jealousy, that green-eyed monster which doth make the food it feeds on.

THE CHURCH-STREET POISONING CASE.

Sarah Jane Williams, a colored woman, was charged with attempting to poison four colored persons, living at No. 183 Church-street, on November 7, by throwing into a coffee-kettle a packet of arsenic, purchased at Rogers' drug-store, No. 74 West Broadway.

Harriet Bates, a colored lady, deposed that she was landlady of the house No. 183 Church-street; on the Thursday before the election the prisoner came to her house between 10 and 11 o'clock at night and wished to procure lodgings; witness accommodated her, assigning her a room on the first floor, adjoining her own; they did not get along well together; some little differences arose; Miss Williams not having a fire in her own room, hankered after the warmth of Miss Bates' stove in the kitchen; Miss Bates objected to Miss Williams' company in the kitchen; did not want boarders prying about; Miss Bates also scolded Miss Williams because she did not clean her room when she arose in the morning; they also had a quarrel respecting the propriety of Miss Williams' conduct in standing at the gate in the evenings conversing with men; Miss Bates thought such behavior in a colored lady was not genteel; and Miss Williams retorted that the house was too decent for her; she would leave the place, and go where she could do as she pleased; she further said that if she lived with anybody who did anything to annoy her, she would burn the house down; the last dispute occurred with her on a Monday evening, and on the next day (election day) the deed of revenge was attempted; about 6 o'clock that morning the witness met the prisoner coming up the kitchen stairs; she went into her room and remained there till breakfast; at breakfast the whole household sat down to coffee and condiments; Miss Williams pleaded a headache as an excuse for not taking any coffee; the other, five in number, partook of it; the witness said that before she left the table she felt violently sick; she went up stairs and grew worse; feeling some alarmed she returned to the kitchen, poured some of the coffee into the glass, and carried it across the street to an apothecary; the rest of the family, who partook of the coffee, were similarly affected with violent sickness and racking pains.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I do not live with any white man; it is nothing to do with the question whether I sleep with any white man or not; I won't answer the question.

The Assistant District Attorney objected to Mr. Spencer's questions, because they tended to degrade the witness.

Mr. Spencer argued that such testimony was important, because if witness kept a house of ill-fame,—if amalgamation of black and white skins was allowed there,—it might be capable of proof that another party placed the poison in the coffee-kettle, and not the prisoner at the bar.

The Recorder dissented from Mr. Spencer's opinion, but did not rule out the question. The Court adjourned without finishing the argument.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The case was proceeded with at the opening of Court, yesterday. Mr. Spencer proceeded to quote legal authorities to show that the witness should be compelled to answer the question he had put to her on the previous day.

The Recorder said, in reply, that when a question tends to degrade a witness, and is material to the issue, the witness may be made to answer; but when such question is immaterial to the issue, the witness is not bound to answer.

Mr. Spencer argued that this question was material, inasmuch as, if it could be shown that the house in which the alleged poisoning took place was a brothel of the worst description, haunted by the most abandoned characters, and where there was a promiscuous intercourse of white and black, the community must not be surprised at the commission, in such a place, of the most heinous crimes. Now he would undertake to show that the house in Church-street was a seething cauldron of depravity and crime.

The Court decided that the witness might refuse to answer the question of counsel, on the ground that it was immaterial to the issue, and that by so doing she would degrade herself.

Mr. Spencer repeated the question: Are you in the habit of sleeping with white men?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Spencer demanded the grounds of her refusal.

The Assistant District Attorney objected.

Mr. Shepard, the District Attorney, who had just entered the Court, told Mr. Spencer that he had no right to ask the grounds. Mr. Spencer persisted, but was overruled by the Court. He then asked the witness if she kept a house of prostitution.

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Spencer then varied the wording of the question, but elicited no answer, the Court sustaining the witness in her refusal to reply.

Cross-examination continued—Elizabeth Scott is the name of one of the girls living with me; I am not aware of her having improper intercourse with men; Sarah Miller is another girl; Catharine Williams, my cook, is another; I have no business or trade; there were no men that night in my house; Sarah Miller was out, the rest were at home.

Mr. Spencer—And where was Sarah Miller?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Spencer—Was she cruising?

Witness—I didn't know where she was.

Mr. Spencer—Are not men in the habit of sleeping in your house?

Witness—I decline to answer.

Mr. Spencer—Did not any person, besides your family, sleep in your house on the night before the poisoning?

Witness—Yes; one man.

Mr. Spencer—Oh, one man! Well, what was that one man's name?

Witness—Henry Shaw; I cannot tell whether Elizabeth Scott and Sarah Miller slept alone that night or not; I did not go into their rooms; the prisoner slept alone; so did the cook; did not know of any man except Shaw leaving the house early in the morning; I did not sleep alone that night; I decline to say who it was that I slept with, whether it was a man or a woman; Henry Shaw is a white man; the prisoner remained in the house after the apothecary had examined the coffee; she had no chance to get away, because I watched her; the police officers came about twenty minutes afterwards.

Catherine Williams was next examined.—This witness was an Irishwoman, living as cook in a negro brothel. She testified that she had lived in the house about four years, off and on; the last spell was seven weeks; she knew the prisoner; on the morning in question she made breakfast for the household; she rinsed the coffee kettle, put in some water, and set it on the fire; she then went out to get some more water; was gone five minutes; on returning met the prisoner coming out of the kitchen with a pail in her hand; saw no other person in the kitchen; was there all the rest of the time; partook of the coffee herself; the prisoner alone did not partake of it; she said she had a headache; witness was taken with sickness and pain while sitting at the table; was ill all that day and the next.

Cross-examined—In rinsing the kettle I poured the water from the spout, and not from the lid; the prisoner was not the only person I saw in the kitchen that morning before breakfast; a man came down stairs into the kitchen, and Miss Bates told me to give him a cup of coffee; his name was Henry Shaw; I gave him the coffee about an hour and a half before we had breakfast; he only drank one cup; he was not sick while he remained there, which was only five minutes; besides going for water, I also went to the corner of White and Church-streets for groceries; I was gone five or six minutes; I also left the kitchen for about two minutes; I saw nobody but Henry Shaw and the girls that morning; I don't know whether Miss Bates' house is a house of prostitution; my name is not Catherine Williams; I don't wish to tell what my real name is; if I must tell, my real name is Catherine Daly; I don't want to tell where I lived before the last seven weeks; if you must know, it was in Duane-street, and it was a house of prostitution.

The Assistant District Attorney then read the deposition of Dr. Henwood. He testified to the examination of the coffee, in which he detected a metallic taste; he went to Miss Bates' house, and found all sick but the prisoner; he examined the coffee kettle, and saw a white substance floating on the coffee; he found also a white sediment at the bottom of the kettle; he took a lable from the kettle marked "arsenic—poison"; he took the kettle to the station-house.

Dr. Henwood was then placed on the stand. He deposed that the effect of a quarter of an ounce of arsenic, taken by five persons, would be great; it would be sufficient to kill them.

Dr. Chilton's deposition was then read. He had analyzed the coffee and found arsenic, partly in sediment, partly dissolved; he separated nearly a quarter of an ounce of white arsenic from the two.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Spencer addressed the Jury for the defence. He observed that the druggist Rogers, of whom the poison was bought, was not in Court to testify as to the purchaser. It was entirely a case of circumstantial evidence, and in such a case the circumstances must form a perfect link, and exclude every hypothesis but that of the prisoner's guilt. Moreover, the witnesses must be of respectable character. Now, it was quite true that no witness had appeared on that stand who was worthy of belief. It was unsafe to send anybody to the State's Prison on the testimony of shameless prostitutes—rotten and degraded women. They had lied on the stand as to their character and the character of the house. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*—those who would tell one lie, would tell a score.

He proceeded to criticise the evidence of the witnesses—for even if it were true, what did it amount to? It was paramount on the prosecution to show a motive, but had a motive been shown? Avarice was sometimes a motive to murder, sometimes revenge, sometimes jealousy were motives. Did the Jury ever hear of a murder for causes so trivial, as were the motives attempted to be trumped up here? The prisoner must be a demon incarnate indeed, if for such petty disputes, she could attempt to murder a family. There was total absence of motive. She had had no quarrel with the cook or the other girls, and why should she attempt to kill them all? It was true, the prisoner did not partake of the coffee, but she assigned as a reason that she had the headache, and is that excuse anything wonderful? Do we not all know that coffee is a stimulant, and will increase the headache? Where was Henry Shaw? He partook of the coffee. Why was he not put on the stand to testify whether he also was sick or not sick? And where was Rogers, the druggist, who could have shown whether the prisoner bought the arsenic or not?

The Assistant District Attorney said that he would not attempt to vindicate the character of the witnesses; but let them be as sunken in vice as was possible, their lives were as dear to them as were the lives of the highest persons in the land. Nor did the loss of their virtue imply that they had forfeited everything else. Their very reluctance to degrade themselves in a public Court, inducing them to equivocate and refuse to answer, were really circumstances in their favor, and should induce the Jury to believe their testimony. Mr. Parsons proceeded to review the evidence, to select the salient points for comment, and to lay the whole case before the Jury. He did this ably, and at great length.

The Recorder, in charging the Jury, observed that the whole case had offered a picture of human debasement shocking to behold. It was especially revolting in its principal features. Nevertheless the laws must be administered, impartially, even in reference to those who, by their crimes, had utterly forfeited the respect of society. They have rights which it is the duty of the laws to protect, and a degree of credence must be attached to their statements; but the utmost caution must be used in receiving them. The attempt to poison them loses none of its atrocity because of their bad characters.

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
FRIDAY, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still very scarce, and in demand, at $7 for Pearls, and $6 75@$6 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The past two days' sales include 2,300 lbs. American yellow, at 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is the only kind that is selling freely; of this 700 bags changed hands, to-day, at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. The transactions in other descriptions were insignificant.

COTTON—Has been offered and purchased with increased freedom, but at languid prices. The day's sales reach about 1,300 bales. We repeat our quotations, though we think they are now a shade above the current market value:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7¼
Middling	8½	8½	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9½	9½	9½	10
Fair	9½	9¾	10	10¼

FIRE CRACKERS—There were 800 boxes Canton, 40 packs, sold to-day on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are steadily increasing in value, being favorably affected by the diminished receipts and the prevalence of a fair home and moderate export demand. The improvement would be greater and swifter but for the great stringency in Money matters. The day's sales embrace 5,200 bbls. We append a revised list of quotations:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 25	@ 7 75
Ordinary State	8 00	@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25	@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50	@ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 62½	@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00	@ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 37½	@11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 50	@11 50

Superfine Canadian is in good request at rising rates; 2,000 bbls. were taken to-day, at $8 75@$8 87½, in bond, and $9 75, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is more sought after, partly for home use and partly for export, at rather better prices; this day's operations consist of 1,600 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for inferior, $8 75@$9 50 for low mixed to very good straight, and $9 50@$10 37½ for favorite to fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. *Rye Flour is unchanged; 150* bbls. found buyers at $6 50@$8 75 for fine, and $7 87½@$7 50 for superfine, ₩ bbl. There have been 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal obtained to-day, at $4 37½ ₩ bbl., which is a slight abatement.

GRAIN—Wheat has again become comparatively scarce, which is the chief cause of the quietness pervading the market, though the high claims of owners has doubtless some influence, in occasioning this feature. The day's sales have been confined to 4,000 bushels (supposed to be) prime Canadian white, free, at $2 15, and 1,600 fair Southern do. at $2. Rye is active and buoyant; 7,000 bushels Northern were purchased to-day, at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed; there were 5,000 bushels Barley Malt bought, for delivery during all this month, at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats are more freely taken at 55c.@57c. for State, and 57c.@59c. and even 60c. for Western, ₩ bushel, which rates indicate a decided rise. Corn is not very freely tendered, and being in pretty active demand, it commands rather better prices; this day's movements add up 40,000 bushels at 90c.@94c. for low to prime Western mixed, 90c.@92c. for inferior to good new Southern white and yellow, and 98c. for round Northern yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is advancing. The cold weather impedes the arrivals, while it induces a livelier inquiry. This day's sales include 900 bales River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. At the close, our highest quotations were generally claimed.

HOPS—Are active and firm. Brewers and exporters are buying with considerable freedom; 74 bales New were taken to-day, in lots, at 34c.@36c. ₩ lb.

IRON—A moderate demand has existed for Scotch Pig at $32 50@$34 50, usual credit, ₩ ton; but no notice has been paid to other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are obtainable at $1 87½@$1 93¾, for cash, ₩ thousand, but command $2@$2 06¼, on short time, there being a wide difference in prices in each and time sales. The same difference is evident throughout all branches of business at present.

LIME—Appears about the same, Rockland being quoted scarce and firm at 98c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy; 70 bbls. New-Orleans were sold to-day at 25½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is more inquired for, but the stock being rather limited and owners not being disposed to give credit, the current sales are not very large at $4 37½@$4 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is selling rather slowly at 47½c.@48c. cash ₩ gallon. It is possible to buy large lots at lower rates for cash. Tar is dull and drooping, at $3 25@$3 75 ₩ bbl. Common Rosin is in very slack request, at $1 90 ₩ bbl., of 310 lbs., delivered. We can hear of nothing new in White Rosin. Pitch is neglected and is nominal in price. Shippers are not now buying Naval Stores as freely.

OILS—We find no change in Whale or Sperm, these being held completely above the limits of buyers. Olive is retailing, in baskets, at $3 50 each. Linseed is not so brisk, at 80c.@82c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil also appears less active, at 85c.@88c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays considerable animation, with however, if anything, a little less firmness and buoyancy in price. The day's sales reach 1,300 bbls., part at $13 75 for Mess, $13 25 for thin Mess, $12 50 for Rumps, and $12 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Packers continue to buy Dressed Hogs at 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Sales were reported to-day of 400 boxes long middle Bacon, for export to England, at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged; 300 bbls. fair to prime were bought at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request and is very firm, the day's transactions including 350 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$10 25 for Country Mess; $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 200 tierces choice prime Mess Beef at $27 50; and 300 bbls. Beef Hams at from $14@$16, according to quality, ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

WHISKY—The day's sales consist of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@42c., chiefly at 41c., cash, with 100 hhds. Drudge on terms not made public.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 30,000 bushels Corn at 6d., in ship's bags; 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. ₩ lb.; 500 boxes Cheese at 15s. ₩ ton; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 2,000 bbls. Tar at 2s. 9d.; and a lot of Pig Copper at 10s. ₩ ton. For London the shipments embraced 100 boxes Bacon at 20s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre there were taken 3,000 bushels Corn at 10c. For other ports nothing new transpired.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers), ...134 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer)..............19 Broad-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)..........30 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).46 John-st.
CHAS. FRICKERT..........................37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manf.32 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man's)....87 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....30 Park-row, opposite Astor House

French and German Fancy Baskets.
G. ZINN & CO., No. 62 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.
F. DIAPER..............................49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.......643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH..................No. 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr...................50 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)........321 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 61 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 204 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..............119 Nassau-st.

Boot and Our Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S...........................300 South-st.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM..............5 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY......................35 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY................379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 60 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY..........................349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Coffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).........192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR (the best work done here)......75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND........339 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...26 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE...588 Broadway and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK....336 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD......................120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 75 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).........34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's)....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 32 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 29 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD...........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....................144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON....169 East 27th, and 140 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).........343 Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers)...........97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)......67 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.......................106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).........61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)......11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW...............161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..........................150 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers)..............16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers)..........51 and 53 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 13th-st. 229 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 207 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.................246 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS...273 Washington, and 266 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....45 Maiden-lane, and 10 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)......43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise advantageously at the very lowest prices, with always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 18 and 20 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P.M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 216 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL, FOR young ladies, No 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 21 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirée as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 35th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels, and Croton water, from first to fourth stories, bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 8th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 39th-st., or W. B. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three story and basement brick house, marble mantles and gas throughout. Location unexceptionable—Hoyt-st., 4th door north of Atlantic-st.—being only ten minutes walk from the South Ferry, and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Price $4,000—$2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first-rate neighborhood up town. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d-avs., call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st. Mr. TURNER.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depôt. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 52 John-st., and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., POOME & BUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—A new five-story and basement brick building in Brooklyn, 120 feet on Raymond-st., 70 feet on Willoughby-st., with a sixty-horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house and yards. The property is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or in part with power, at a low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the Hoest avenue in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat, ferry and stage routes, a double house, nearly new and in good order, conveniently arranged, lighted with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 100 by 200 feet, neatly laid out with trees, shrubs, and contains also a large ice-house. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 52 Cedar-st.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE—One of 133 acres of best soil, large two-story dwelling, wing and numerous outbuildings, situated at Uniontown, N. J., and within 3 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Also, adjoining the above, a farm of 64 acres, with as good buildings and a large quantity of growing wood, suitable for market. Both are excellent dairy farms, in a good and remarkably healthy neighborhood, and will be sold together or separate, very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethian cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time.
CHARLES LAMBERT.

SCHOONER FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—Of 118 tons, carrying 160 tons in 7 feet water. For particulars inquire of AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Marine railway, Astoria, Long Island, opposite 86th-st., East River, New-York. Also, for sale or to let, the unexpired lease or premises known as Nos. 251 and 253, west corner of Watts-st. For particulars inquire as above.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 25 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door, or No. 34 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 27 Bond-st., and furniture for sale or to let; the family now occupying the house may be disposed to remain as boarders, if agreeable.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of a two-story and attic house, consisting of front and back room, with hall bedroom, to a family without children, pleasantly located in the Ninth Ward, near Chambers-square. Address B., Chatham-square Post-Office.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Three full lots on 54th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold separately or together. Over one-half can remain on mortgage. Inquire of P. G. LUDLOW, No. 124 Norfolk-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—An office or small store on Beekman-st., under the Market Bank, together with a large cellar and vault, in which there is an elevator to hoist and lower goods. Likewise, offices to let over the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICES TO RENT.—Two good offices, on the first floor of No. 60 William-st., near Wall. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 60 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON. No. 120 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.—BASSFORD & BROWER, No. 603 Broadway, invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive stock of piano-fortes, music, melodeons, guitars, violins, flutes, &c., wholesale and retail.

Music and piano-fortes supplied to dealers and teachers on liberal terms. Orders for music solicited and sent to all parts of the country, postage free, on receipt of the money.
T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD,
FREDERICK W. BROWER.
Formerly of Jaques & Bro.

A RARE CHANCE FOR OWNERS OF WESTERN PROPERTY.—Two good houses eligibly situated in the city of Newark, N. J., for sale at $3,000 each, with the lots. Property in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin will be received for half the amount of the purchase, and only $600 per lot will be required to be paid in cash. Inquire by application or letter to Dr. J. HENRY CLARK, New-ark, N. J.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $50 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms.
McDONALD BROS., No. 208 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave $350 rosewood Piano-Forte for sale for $225, as the owner soon sails for Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M.

GRAND AND (SQUARE) PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—From the best manufactories, which combine all good qualities, richness of tone, elegance and cheapness, and, in this respect, without any competition in this City. Fully warranted, at T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S, Music Depôt, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 349 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Melian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano Fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d av., cor. 15th-st.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 444 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 218 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S
PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 150 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, rules of marriage, the infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating marriage, which will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take the important step without first consulting its pages. Commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females, from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure by a process at once simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa with practical observations on a safer, and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from artificial practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and dissipated habits so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled to. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer, may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879 Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 36 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 18 Ann st. and 222 Broadway.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combines the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgement of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterizes the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the framework supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum composition, and become permanent parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form, and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals by wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are highly appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.
J. ALLEN, No. 28 Bond-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood, and which every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice as will occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many have been saved by it, or how much anguish might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband or to her relatives, by a timely knowledge of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition, [illegible] engravings, representing all the [illegible] [illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I have been deaf since I was about 12 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few years it was almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in that situation until about a month ago, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord-st., first door above 2d. Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.

Be particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for, if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Hendly, R. A. Sands, Cuberdan & Crumble, E. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longrig and J. Jones.

DR. CORBETT, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can use them without fear of discovery. His mode of treatment for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 82 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCT. WILLIAM MOSHER—No. 32 East 11th-st., (near 3d-av.,) offers his services to the citizens of New-York. Doct. M. has practiced medicine extensively in the South and West for 25 years, and for some time past has applied himself more particularly to the study and treatment of the diseases of women and children, a branch of the profession which will continue to engage his special attention. Office hours, 9 to 12 M.

SHETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. It is certain in its effects, pleasant in its application and harmless in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practised twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured of his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 508 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 38 Water-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—Robbers fail and move—but "go up," but LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS were never known to fail of their own securities, except to the proper authorities, with discretion. A large assortment constantly on hand at the Depôt of World's Safe Co., No. 346 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York.
J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer—Yard, corner of Cedar and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 8 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible]—FRIDAY, Dec. 8, and SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at our Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (old Dusseldorf Gallery.) [illegible]

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES, &c. [illegible] COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos. 36 Beekman-st. and 39 Ann-st. [illegible]

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY AND HARNESS [illegible]—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 154 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS [illegible] in the City of Williamsburgh.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York [illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st. [illegible]

FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS [illegible]

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c. THIS DAY [illegible]

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—The old-established Drug [illegible]

JAMES MARRINER, Attorney.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, AND [illegible]

V. COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY.—[illegible]

V. COLE.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company [illegible]

By order of the Executive Committee.

[illegible] Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD [illegible]—ALBANY, July 28, 1854. [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—For many years the Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividends and Interest collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY, as the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern.

GILWAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible] are hereby notified that the balance [illegible] will be required to be paid on or before the [illegible] day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BONDS.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send the numbers of their Bonds on or before the 15th proximo [illegible]

JAMES FORSYTH, President of Saratoga and Washington R. R. Co., Troy, N. Y.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed on the 16th inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 16th January next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the [illegible] of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. P. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 7 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his Office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January 1855.

PARQUIQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—Redeemed at ¼ per cent. by CHAS. B. GRAHAM, No. 53 Wall-st.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED for cash. Address Box No 1,344.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by S. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT J. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCORPORATED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st. [illegible] 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. E. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES:
No. 88 William-st. and No. 177 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov 28, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the Office, No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No 35 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine; and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 30 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; [illegible]

J. B. BURCH & CO., Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Washington-st.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 1st day of August, 1854.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic, SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, [illegible], CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS P. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. TURNER, (2,000 tons burthen,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,500 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, being but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. [illegible] For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

CROMWELL'S BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE—GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

PARKER VEIN,	GEORGE'S CREEK,
MOUNT SAVAGE,	LOCUST POINT,
THOMAS SWAN,	PIEDMONT,
CALEDONIA,	TOTTEN,
JACKSON,	WESTERNPORT.

The above first class steamers, forming a new Baltimore steamship line, of great strength, and 600 tons burthen each, built expressly for the Baltimore and New-York trade, will be dispatched for Baltimore daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, [illegible]

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, J. W. SCHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE.—There will be no steamer to-day for NORFOLK and RICHMOND, the ROANOKE being detained at Richmond by extremely low tides caused by a continuance of westerly winds.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

[illegible]

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen, with board.

EDWIN E. YALE.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 517 Broadway. D. TRACKELER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully draw the attention of the admirers of fine arts of this country [illegible]:

1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by FR. DE BRACKELEER.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by [illegible].
3. THE STORM, by RUBEN.
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. VERBOECKHOVEN.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, [illegible] Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. [illegible]

References: Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

HARD TIMES—STUDY ECONOMY.—MEND YOUR CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—WIDOW'S PRIZE MEDAL CRYSTAL CEMENT, price 25 cents per bottle. [illegible] KINSLEY & DARLING, Wholesale Druggists, No 65 Vesey-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS—New and only direct route, over the CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.) [illegible]

T. B. MORGAN, Esq., Superintendent.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE, for TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. [illegible], 1854. [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo; Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. [illegible] On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. [illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—[illegible] THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious route through to Montreal [illegible]

[illegible] Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest [illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or E. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1854, the Express Train for Boston, via Springfield and Worcester, leaving at 8 A. M., will be changed to [illegible] P. M., from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station, No. 25 Canal-st.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, }
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June [illegible]—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, [illegible] that all the circulating notes issued by [illegible] BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill-holders of the EIGHTH AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth Avenue Bank having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of the said circulating notes have been sold pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been declared on the said circulating notes, which will be paid on presentation of the same at this Department.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1854.—The WESTERN BANK OF LOCKPORT [illegible] FREDERICK P. JAMES & CO., of the City of New-York [illegible] the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BARNARD & SHERWOOD, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 12th day of November last.

F. L. BARNARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7. W. H. SHERWOOD.

A copartnership is formed between BARTON & SHERWOOD, under which orders are solicited at No. [illegible] Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOHN McKILLOP and JAMES WILLIAM KIMBALL, under the style of JOHN McKILLOP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Commercial Agency will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers at No. 38 Nassau-st., under the firm name of HAWES & McKILLOP.

CHARLES E. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1854. JOHN McKILLOP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of GREEN & SEWELL, for transacting the General Banking, Exchange and Collection business. Office No. 30 Wall-st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1854. ROBERT SEWELL.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOTHAM CLARK against E. M. SIMONSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed on the [illegible] day of December, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and fifteen [illegible] dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of May, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.

JAMES H. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors, of the property and effects of the late copartnership of JULIAN ALLEN & CO., and requests all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to him at his Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.—New-York, Oct. [illegible] 1854.

CHARLES H. SOULE, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS [illegible] SQUARE [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH S. YORK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 109th-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible] City Hall, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

[illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854. Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings, State of New-York.—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON [illegible], BROWN, JOHN T. HALL, [illegible] SMITH and JASON H. BOCKOVER, Plaintiffs, against OSCAR F. HOLABIRD and SOLOMON W. JEWETT, Defendants.—[illegible]

TOWNSEND & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of December, 1854.

RESOLVERT STEPHENS, }
JAMES ROWE. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 250 Pearl-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 3, 1854.

ELIAS T. GRANT, }
LUCY C. LOVETT. } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SHEPHERD KNAPP, No. [illegible] Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1854.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
MARGARET S. HAMERSLEY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of James L. Schott, No. [illegible] Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of September, 1854.

CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix.
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT GILLESPIE, late of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and formerly of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] East 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 10th day of June, 1854.

JAMES STUART, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUHRAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 366 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 23, 1854.

ELIZA E. GUHRAUER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 18, 1854.

HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. VELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.

THOMAS MONTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of JUNE next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.

SARAH VAITCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 63 Bowery, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORE, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 209 West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1854.

ALFRED MOORE, Executor.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 11 Gouverneur-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 11 Gouverneur-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims not heretofore presented against the late firm of ANDREWS & McCLURE, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 113 Crosby-st., New-York.

F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF A [illegible] AVENUE [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
GEORGE H. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF TENTH AVENUE, from [illegible] Road to [illegible] Creek.

[illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHOM COHEN, } Commissioners.
JOHN O'KEEFE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS, } Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 23d day of December, 1854.

[illegible]

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. [illegible], } Commissioners.
ANTHONY L. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. BOYD, W. DENTON WILKIN, and ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN against HARVEY B. SMITH, [illegible] and WILLIAM [illegible].—Summons.—To the WILLIAM [illegible], Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Robert H. Boyd, W. Denton Wilkin, and Alexander L. Van Buren, [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of November, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 160 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the same as hereby required, the Plaintiffs will take judgment [illegible]

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of WILLIAM H. WILCOX, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

Notice first published Oct. 28, 1854.—Creditors to appear before James C. [illegible], County Judge of Ulster County, at chambers, [illegible] on the [illegible] day of December, 1854, at [illegible] o'clock of that day, to show cause why an assignment of the estate of William H. Wilcox should not be made and he be discharged from his debts.

[illegible] KENYON, Attorney for Insolvent.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HEAVY SWINDLE AND FORGERY.

An Austrian Importer Defrauded out of $20,000—Alleged Forgery of the Custom-House Papers.

Yesterday afternoon a very important arrest was effected by Police Officer GALLAGHER, attached to Sergeant BIRNEY's squad of the Second District Police Court. The complainant in the case is a wealthy merchant of Vienna, named JACOB RYBACK, who arrived in this City about a year ago, and was victimized to the tune of some $20,000, by a "confidence" man, who is now in close custody.

Mr. RYBACK makes a statement, under oath, before Judge CLARKE, to the effect that he arrived here in December, 1853, and, at the same time, imported a large quantity of rich goods from Germany, for the American trade. After Mr. RYBACK had been here two days, he unfortunately became acquainted with the defendant, JOSEPH STEPHANI, who succeeded in obtaining the Importer's "confidence," and finally induced him to believe that he (STEPHANI) was the owner of real estate in the City, amounting to seventeen thousand dollars or more. Mr. RYBACK placed implicit reliance in the representations made by his new acquaintance, and sold him a bill of goods, amounting to $17,000, in payment for which he received twelve of his promissory notes, made payable at various dates. The articles thus purchased remained in the Custom-House, with the duties unpaid; and Mr. RYBACK was swindled out of $3,000, to pay the Customs charges. At length the notes were protested, and finding that the accused had absconded, Mr. RYBACK sought redress at the hands of the criminal authorities.

We give below the principal portion of the affidavit of Mr. RYBACK:

Jacob Ryback deposed, in substance, as follows: I was a merchant and dealer in Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, and I arrived in the United States of America on or about the 18th of December, 1853; two days after I arrived I became acquainted with one Stephani, who proposed that he should make purchases from me of certain goods and merchandise which I had imported from Germany, amounting to $17,000; when the proposition was made I knew nothing of Stephani's responsibility or means of payment; I inquired of him as to his financial matters and ability to pay for the goods; [illegible] represented that he was a man of property, consisting of real estate, to the amount of $17,000 or more; I then placed "confidence" in his statement, and sold and delivered to said Stephani the bill of goods amounting to $17,000, on or about the 17th; I delivered to him the bills of lading of said goods to receive them from the Custom-House; deponent further says that on or about the 28th December 1853, he loaned and advanced Stephani the sum of $3,000 to enable him to pay the duties and obtain the goods from the Custom-House; subsequently, Stephani gave me eleven or twelve of his notes, amounting in the aggregate to $17,000, and all of them are now overdue; deponent prays that the accused may be apprehended and brought to justice.

Upon this evidence the magistrate issued a warrant for the accused, and officer GALLAGHER was dispatched to Troy, where it was supposed STEPHANI had fled. The stratagem of the officer in tracing the accused is worthy of note. When he arrived at Troy he was informed that the wife of STEPHANI was engaged as a music teacher at Mrs. WILLARD's Academy. Supposing her husband was also there, the officer devised a shrewd plan to approach the lady. He called upon Mrs. S., and represented that he had letters of introduction to Mr. S. in regard to forming a copartnership for the transaction of the fancy goods business. The lady replied that she had no doubt Mr. STEPHANI would like to go in business of that kind, and made known his whereabouts in New-York. Mr. GALLAGHER at last succeeded in tracing him to a coffee house under the Eagle Hotel.

In addition to the above complaint of fraud, Mr. RYBACK has made another affidavit against STEPHANI, wherein he accuses him of the crime of forgery, and charges that said STEPHANI obtained $10,000 worth of his goods from the Hamburg ships Elbe and Deutschland, by means of false bills of lading, on the 24 November last. STEPHANI was arraigned last evening and committed to the City Prison.

Fire in Warren-street—Loss $7,000.

A fire broke out in building No. 117 Warren-street, at 20 minutes of 8 o'clock last evening, and before it was extinguished about $7,000 worth of property was destroyed.

No. 117 is occupied on the two lower stories by Mr. T. TRAPHAGAN, Agent for ECCLESTON & MEAD, manufacturers of Albany ale. The fire was first discovered in the upper story, in which was stored a large quantity of hay and feed belonging to a Mr. BRINKERHOFF. The hay and feed was almost totally destroyed, and a considerable quantity of ale was lost. The building itself was damaged to the amount of about $2,000, and the loss to contents will amount to about $1,000 more. The stock in No. 119 Warren-street and No. 90 Murray-street, was injured by water to the amount of about $1,000. It is occupied by Messrs. SUHN & HARDER, wholesale grocers, whose stock is fully insured in the Irving, Park, New-Amsterdam, Merchants' and other insurance offices.

No. 119 is also occupied, in part, by MITCHELL & Co., dealers in butter, cheese and provisions. The stock of this firm will not exceed a few hundred dollars. They are fully insured.

No. 115, SIBERBOX & GRABB's iron foundry, sustained but trifling damage—from water.

The roof of No. 119 was partially burned, and the stock of Messrs. STERLING, WALTON & Co., wholesale dealers in and importers of liquors, was damaged to the amount of about $3,000. The firm are fully insured in the Irving, Greenwich and Firemen's Insurance Companies.

The entire loss, therefore, as near as can be estimated, will amount to about $7,000. The origin of the fire has not as yet been ascertained, but as the store in which it originated had been closed for some time previous to its discovery, it seems to have been incendiary.

The fire was not entirely extinguished till nearly one o'clock this morning.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 4½ P. M.; Dr. THOMAS COCK presiding, assisted by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Hon. A. B. HASBROUCK, W. B. CROSBY, B. L. SWAN, and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs.

Five new auxiliaries were recognized, one in Texas, one in Tennessee, one in Iowa, and two in Ohio.

Letters were read showing the effect of the monetary pressure on the interests of the Society; one from Rev. R. S. MACLAY, of Fuh Chau, giving an account of disbursement of funds granted by this Society for the circulation of the Scriptures in China; another from Rev. J. H. GULICK, Sandwich Islands, acknowledging the reception of books from this Board, and one from Rev. J. [illegible], Para, with encouraging indications as to the circulation of the Scriptures in Brazil.

Grants were made in various languages; to a Sabbath School in Carmansville; German Bibles for Saugerties and Olean, N. Y., and for New-Haven, Conn.; English Bibles to a Bible Committee in Tennessee; to the American and Foreign Bible Society, French Bibles and Testaments for Hayti; Spanish Bibles and Testaments to a Library in Utah Territory; German and English Testaments for Switzerland; to the Prison Association for discharged prisoners; several Hebrew Bibles, and seventeen volumes for the Blind.

Crystal Palace—Auction Sale.

At the sale of H. H. LEEDS & Co., yesterday, a large quantity of goods were sold, received from the Crystal Palace. One entire invoice of costly Derbyshire Spa was disposed of, some portions to advantage. The most costly tables, inlaid and Mosaic, sold at a loss of 25 per cent., being too costly for this market.

There was also a large invoice of exquisite Pa-[illegible]

[illegible] subjects, which sold well, at prices from $7 to $40 each. Of the [illegible] ranging from $25 up to $300 each; the diamond set [illegible] sold at a loss upon their valuation. The sale was attended by a large company, and went off with spirit.

Presentation to Judge Osborne.

Yesterday afternoon, Judge OSBORNE was presented with a splendid gold-headed cane, in the rotunda of the Custom House, bearing the inscription, "To Judge OSBORNE, from the Custom House Brokers of New-York."

☞ The Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of $315, in aid of the funds of that Association, from October 21 to November 28.

☞ Rev. Dr. TYNG will deliver a discourse, to be translated into the sign-language, at the Deaf Mute Church, to-morrow evening.

[Advertisement.]

BOUDOIR CONVERSATION!—*Indulgent Ma.*—Jessie, my dear, you are not going a shopping this morning, I hope?

Sensible Jessie.—Indeed, Ma, I am; beside, Fanny B., Grace L., Laura R. and Nettie A., are to accompany me. They all meet here this morning.

Indulgent Ma.—But why, my love, don't you defer it until after dinner. We'll dine early—say 4 o'clock.

Sensible Jessie.—Oh, no, Ma; I had forgot to say we are going to HEARD, CLAPP & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, and you know there is such a horrid excitement in the afternoon, that, however much they may feel disposed, they cannot give you that attention they would in the morning, and as there is five of us, we wish to be going, before the bargains are gone.

The ringing of the bell announces the arrival of the other party, who may be seen after a half hour gazing intently and admiringly on Shawls, Silks, Velvets, and other Dress Goods, at HEARD, CLAPP & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street.

(Communicated.)

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me through your columns to make known my successful cure of *well-marked consumption* by Dr. GUILFORD D. SANBORN's *system of Inhalation of Medicated Vapors*. Since I commenced his treatment, I have gained in flesh nearly one pound weekly. My cough and expectoration are nearly gone, and I have resumed my occupation. I would say to those who have been drugged year after year, with no benefit whatever, to try Dr. SANBORN's system of treatment by Inhalation. He *requires* patients to eat the most *nourishing food*, and to drink daily—*some of alcoholic drinks*, but allows no medicines to be taken into the stomach.

Dr. SANBORN can be consulted daily, from 9 till 5 o'clock, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

SAMUEL TOMPKINS,
Corner of Broadway and Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000.—BURGLARS FOILED.—J. C. MORRIS, Esq., Agent of World's Safe Company, No. 149 Pearl-street. Dear Sir: The No. 7 Safe and No. 2 Lock, "Lilies Patent," purchased of you last Spring was operated on by burglars on the night of Nov. 30, without success, or injury to the Safe or Lock. They worked all night—judging from the appearance of small pieces of sperm candles found in the morning near the Safe. It contained about $1,000. The key was left with the Safe, which the burglars had the use of; but it was of no service to them, and their operations caused us no inconvenience, except the loss of the key. The confidence we put in your Safes against burglars is now fully established. Yours, respectfully, HICKS & HATHAWAY, No. 114 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young men, before engaging in a life pursuit, should first obtain a Phrenological examination, which would disclose their real capabilities, point out their excesses, and direct them how to insure success, usefulness and happiness. Examinations day and evening, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—We are informed there is a report that we "have failed." As we are not aware of it ourselves, and have no apprehensions on the subject, we deem it a duty to assure our friends that the report is entirely and unqualifiedly false. TIFFANY & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & Co give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM!—Sent entirely *free* to every sufferer, on receipt of a single three cent stamp, which will be used in prepaying said information. *Address Box No. 62, Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects. Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes, taken in any weather.

WELL MATCHED.—The *Transcript* quotes from the article in the last number of the *North American Review* on the use and abuse of words, the figure of speech of a farmer, who replied to a complimentary remark on his horse, "*Yes*; but he is as slow as *cold molasses*." We think we can match this. Once on Lake Ontario in an old tub of a steamer, (a substitute for the regular boat,) bound, *at the rate of six miles an hour from Oswego to* Niagara River, we asked the skipper if he meant to take the usual route *via* Toronto. "Go to Toronto in this thing!" was his answer. "I would as soon undertake to *drive a toad through a barrel of tar*." There was a significance and an appropriateness in the metaphor.—*Christian Register.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Alex. M. Leonard, Mr. E. ELLIS EVERSON to Miss EMMA M., youngest daughter of John Bradshaw, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., to MARY CORNELIA, daughter of W. H. Hays, Esq.

At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. David M. Miller, Mr. EDWIN C. TOPPING, of Brooklyn, to Miss FRANCES M. BOSS, of the former place.

In Troy, on Thursday, Dec. 7, by Rev. J. N. Wyckoff, D. D., JAMES D. HUNTER, of this City, to Miss PHEBE A. [illegible], of Troy.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 30, by Rev. J. P. Stryker, WILLIAM CRIMPTON to MATILDA B. TODD. Also, on Sunday, Dec. 3, GEORGE MUNSON to ANNA B. RAAB. Also, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, THOMAS W. CHAMBER to FANNY B. STEVENSON.

In Norwalk, Ct., on Monday, Dec. 4, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. H. Goodwin, Mr. JOHN T. REED, of Norwalk, Conn., to Miss ELLEN BARLEY, of the former place.

BIRTH.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 8, Mrs. ANDREW LEAMAN, of [illegible]-st., of a son.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 7, suddenly, ELIZABETH SARAH, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. A. and Sarah J. B. Spencer, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec 5, of croup, WILLIAM, son of Joseph and Mary Thompson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 8, of dropsy, SAMUEL R. [illegible], aged 59 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his nephew, S. P. Polwell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 12 Front-st., Brooklyn. The members of Jamaica Lodge, No. 61, I. O. of O. F., are also requested to attend.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 8, suddenly, BETSY BILL, widow of the late Josiah Griswold Ely, aged 69 years and 3 months.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Giles S. and Joseph H. Ely, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Giles S. Ely, No. 241 Jay-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., this day, (Saturday,) without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 7, ELIZA H., wife of Moses S. Little, M. D.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Jersey City, on Friday morning, Dec. 8, after a lingering illness, LEMUEL PICKEN, late of Paisley, Scotland, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Daniel Picken, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his son, No. 81 Newark-av., Jersey City.

At Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, of consumption, JOHN L. B. [illegible], aged 38 years, 10 months and 29 days.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, Hewlett Smith, Greenpoint, 6th-st., near Calico. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 8.

$10,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]		N. Y. C. R. R.	[illegible]
10,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
25,000 do	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Erie 1st Mort. Bds.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Inc. Bds. '58	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50	Clevel. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Conv. Bds. '71	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. 1st Mort. Bds	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. 2d M. Bds	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hudson Conv. Bds	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pan. Bds. 2d Is.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Bank State N. Y.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Ex. Exchange Bank	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Del. & H. C. Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Bank of N. America	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
150 Nic. Tran. Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Hudson R. R. R.	[illegible]
100 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	50	New-Jersey R. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	5	North Ind. Construc	[illegible]
5,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	100	Hudson Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 1st Mtg. Bds	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Income Bds.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. Convert Bs.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. 2d M. B.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pan. Bs. (2d is)	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Canton Company	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Penn. & Lei. C. Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]		North Ind. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] J. Franklin [illegible]	[illegible]		Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	[illegible]
100 New-Jer. Zinc Co.	[illegible]	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The fall in Foreign Exchange appears to be decided in its character, and the supply of bills, at the reduced rates, quite liberal, and in considerable variety. The transactions to-day for the Collins steamer sailing to-morrow were at the range of 108¼@108½ on London, and 5.15@5.20 on Paris. The regular Bankers are rather anxious sellers at 108½@108, and transient Bank bills were done 108@107¾. Exchange drawn against Produce shipments is freely offered, and the parties have to submit to the lowest figures, ranging 107½@108¼. The difficulty of negotiating and the scarcity of ready cash are operating materially against the export movement. There continues to be a good request on Foreign orders for Indian Corn and Beef, and there is also an improved shipping demand for Flour. Altogether the export values this week are $1,780,000, against $1,660,000 the corresponding week last year, when Flour was the leading feature. This sum and the remittances of Exchange from the South, drawn against Cotton, have furnished during the week the heaviest amount of Sterling Bills which has been offered for four months past.

The tone of the Money Market is improved by the cessation of the Specie export and the liberal supply of Foreign Exchange; but the relief is not yet felt beyond the small circle of borrowers in Wall-street, who are willing to take money returnable at a moment's notice. The Stock people are less pressed, and so, perhaps, are the Importers and heavy Jobbers, than in November. The City trade is not so well off. Curtailment of sales and of new engagements is the order of the day. Builders and Real Estate speculators begin to realize severely the effects of the change of times, and cash bargains are being offered, from necessity, in both newly improved and vacant property. The market for Stocks, which was the first to feel the revulsion, is decidedly better. Confidence returns, especially to two or three of the leading Railroads, which, in spite of the embarrassments in other interests, keep their traffic ahead of last year, and promise to continue it so while the export demand for the leading agricultural products continues. The closing of the Lakes and Canals throws a large additional freight business to the New-York Roads.

At the Board to-day, the sales of State and Railway Bonds amounted to $250,000, well distributed through the list, at a further improvement of 1 to 3 ℔ cent. on Erie; 1 ℔ cent. on Panama; ½ ℔ cent. on Virginias and Indianas, and at a decline of ½ ℔ cent. on Illinois Centrals and Hudson First Mortgages. Erie shares advanced to 37 ℔ cent. at the early Board, but reacted ½@1 ℔ cent. in the afternoon. The other Railroad issues sympathized ½@1 ℔ cent. in the advance; but the list closed with less buoyancy.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week is again light. The entries are $691,482, of which nearly half went into Public Store, against $1,403,978 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	90	$37,391	[illegible]	$85,590	[illegible]	$48,688
Man. of Cotton	279	45,451	[illegible]	43,114	[illegible]	4,687
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	200,036	[illegible]	58,265	[illegible]	10,684
Man. of Flax	212	4,770	[illegible]	8,585	[illegible]	4,048
Miscellaneous	773	82,466	[illegible]	5,860	[illegible]	15,336
Total	1,840	$360,375	1,743	$283,105	[illegible]	$84,430
		383,105				360,375
Total Entered		$691,482	Total Marketed			$462,474

The exports of the principal items of Produce for the week, compared with the corresponding one of last year, has been as follows:

	1853. Quantity.	Value.	1854. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	9,740	$313,920	4,370	$181,938
Flour, bbls	68,020	493,866	17,084	155,401
Wheat, bushels	202,273	280,045	15,208	30,794
Corn, bushels	178,107	94,653	246,274	230,688
Corn Meal, bbls	600	2,766	750	3,156
Beef, bbls	921	12,114	3,812	112,494
Pork, bbls	840	11,180	2,176	30,980
Total Produce		$1,346,883		$745,624
Other Merchandise		311,907		1,043,650
Total exports for week		$1,660,690		$1,789,284

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co., will hold their regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. A. H. NICOLAY also holds a special sale of Stocks and Bonds.

The Earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, for November, were:

Passengers and Mails	$108,912
Freight and Miscellaneous	62,971
Total	$231,883
Earnings, November, 1853	$165,925
Total Increase	$65,958

The total Earnings of these Roads for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, amount to......$1,999,357 90
Earnings same period 1853......1,462,204 67

Showing an increase, in 11 months, of......$537,153 23

Of the above amount of $1,999,357 90, there were received from passengers and mail, $1,410,244 33, and from freight and miscellaneous, $589,712 57.

Referring to the rumor of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad, the Albany *Evening Journal* remarks:

The condition of laborers in that wilderness region, at this season of the year, without money, must be truly deplorable. If, as represented, the Company and contractors are unable to keep their men employed, or even to pay what is due them, some active measures should be taken for their relief.

This enterprise is not, as the *Atlas* supposes, "a foolish one," but it may have been pushed too fast. In the changed aspect of things in reference to all enterprises, it may be regretted that new works were undertaken.

Unless they are enabled to go on, it is the misfortune more than the fault of the Company, for their own money, to a large amount, has been expended. And whatever delays may be experienced, the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad will be resumed and completed, greatly to the advantage of the State and the Company.

Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I take the following item from the New York *Evening Express*:

The Albany *Atlas* announces the suspension of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, and says:

"This foolish enterprise has been stopped by the inability of the Company and the contractors to pay the men employed in its construction. Nor is this a matter of regret, except in so far as it occasions great temporary suffering. The contractors advertised extensively for 5,000 men, and an immense number of laborers, who had been dismissed from other works, poured into the line. An extraordinary number of women and children accompanied them. We hear that these laborers have not been paid—that, late in September, they received about $10,000 in Lewis County Bank money, and that since then they have been put off from week to week with promises and with false assurances of help.

The Company which undertook to build this road, aided by immense grants of land from the State, have spent about $150,000, and owe about $250,000. To complete the work would cost about $3,000,000."

The *facts* are these: This Company does not owe $500 to anybody, except in the shape of its bonds having twenty-five years to mature, and these are most amply and satisfactorily secured. It has not a note or an acceptance unpaid in existence. It has complied strictly with the terms of every contract it has made, and has paid in full for all the materials that have been furnished, and for all the labor performed. It has the requisite vouchers for it from the principal contractors. It has, however, complied faithfully with the conditions and provisions of the laws on which the State granted the public lands. It has not forfeited, nor is it liable to forfeit any of the rights or franchises which have been so liberally conferred upon it. The principal contractor not only gave what was regarded as ample security for the performance on his part, but agreed to assign, and has assigned his sub-contracts to this Company, with power to enforce them, as a further security. And these contractors have bound themselves not to abandon their contracts or suspend the work. They have the privilege in times like these under some circumstances to reduce their forces in the field, but not wholly to suspend their work on the different sections. The company pay, partly in cash and partly in its bonds. It has expended over $450,000 on the road, and paid $312,000 on account of iron. I have received information that the sub-contractors and their laborers were fully paid by the principal contractor about the middle of October for all the work done, according to the terms of their respective agreements and the estimates of the engineers. But it is undoubtedly true and deeply regretted, that since then all these men have not been fully paid, owing to the failure of parties who had agreed to advance all the money on their bonds, pursuant to arrangements which the contractors had made and which had been partly fulfilled. It is due to the contractors to say that they had every reason to believe that the residue of the money on these bonds would have been forthcoming with a promptness equal to the prior advancements, but the disasters of the money market struck down the sum of undoubted credit on whom they relied. This state of things has forced the contractors to reduce the number of laborers suddenly, at this inclement season, which has probably produced much suffering and inconvenience. It is not, however, the fault of the company. The difficulty is entirely between the contractors and the laborers. The work is not abandoned by the contractors, nor will it be; nor have they asked for any extension of time.

New negotiations have been opened with other parties, both in this country and in England, from whom the contractors believe they will obtain the funds required to enable them to complete the road by the time limited in their contract, which is Nov. 16, 1856. I have also been informed that the contractors, as a part of their last payment to their sub-contractors, disbursed about $10,000 in the Lewis County Bank bills, which were then in as good credit as any other, but when the Bank failed there was not to be found over $2,000 of its money on the line—but these bills were not paid out by the Company.

These exaggerated statements cannot affect the rights or contracts of the Company, for the former are vested, and it has no more of the latter to make, yet they are injurious and unjust to the contractors, and contrary to the designs, I trust, of the author of the article above set forth. E. F. LYMAN, Superintendent of Operations.

Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, Friday, Dec. 8.

In our last circular, per *Atlantic*, no favorable feature had presented itself to aid our drooping market. *The Africa's advices to the 18th ult. were at hand on* the morning of the 30th ult., and although of a dull character, from various causes, were not disappointing to the trade here.

The sale of the week ending 1st inst., were estimated at 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales sold in transitu. Holders being desirous of meeting the market, a decline of fully ⅛c. ℔ lb. during the time was submitted to.

The market for the week closing at date, shows a still further concession on quotations. We notice sales of Middling Gulfs at 8½c., and Middling Fair at 9½c.; of Uplands, Middlings have been sold as low as 8c.@8⅛c. A large portion of the sales consists of lots to arrive, *or in transitu, on such the rates paid are very irregular*, our principal holders preferring this mode of sales there is but little cotton going in store. The sales for the week we estimate at 4,500 bales, market closing rather within, than outside of our quotations above.

The excess in receipts over last year, amounts to 32,600 bales, and there is an increase in exports to Great Britain of 54,600 bales; to France 25,000,—and to all Foreign Ports 86,100 bales,—the stock on hand is 312,000 bales, same as last year.

CROP.—Owing to the low state of water in many of the rivers, and the continuance of fine picking weather till a late period, together with the monetary difficulties throughout the entire country affecting exchanges, &c., the receipts at the ports are somewhat retarded. The *figures as to the extent of crop generally entertained*, 3,[illegible] bales, the question being whether a low range of prices on the present deranged state of affairs on both sides of the Atlantic.

UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON,
Brokers, No. 145 Pearl-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Our COTTON market is dull, with a downward tendency. The sales to-day reached 5,500 bales. FLOUR has advanced to $9 12½@$9 25. STERLING EXCHANGE ranges from 7@8 ℔ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 8.

COTTON declined ⅛c.@¼c.; Middling quoted at 8c.@8¼c. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales; sales for the week, 30,000 bales; stock, exclusive of shipboard, 160,000 bales. The increased receipts at this port, over last year at this time, are 44,000 bales. RIO COFFEE—sales for the week, 7,000 bags, at 9c.@9½c.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$5,000 Virginia 6s, 93, 96; $1,400 Pennsylvania 5s, 89; $3,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 58; [illegible] Long Island Railroad 6s, 79; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; [illegible] Morris Canal, 11½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 25 *New-Creek Coal Company*, ¾; 100 Reading Railroad, 33½. [illegible] Reading Railroad 33⅜.

Second Board—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; $2,000 do. [illegible]; $5,000 City Railroad 6s C. & P. (R. & R.) [illegible]; $1,000 Reading Railroad, 6s, '70, 73½; $400 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 73½; $1,000 do. 6s, 73; 400 Reading Railroad, 33½; 3 do., 33; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 30 do., 41; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 61; 20 Morris Canal, 11½; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 58; 200 Long Island Railroad, 13½; 20 Mechanics' Bank, 27½.

After Board—$3,000 City Railroad 6s, C. & P., 94½; 300 Long Island Railroad, 13½; 400 New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅛; 300 Lehigh Zinc, 1¼; 50 Reading Railroad, 33½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115@116; United States 5s '67, 115@116; Pennsylvania 5s 79@80; Reading Railroad stock, 33@33⅛; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 70@73; Reading Railroad 6s '80, 61@63; Pennsylvania Railroad stock, 40½@41; Morris Canal, 11@11½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 72@73; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@20; Long Island Railroad, 13@13½; Vicksburg Railroad, 4@5; Girard Bank, 10@10½; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼; Union Canal, 3@4.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Union, from Havre and Cowes—W. A. Ingraham, Capt. J. A. Goodwin, Mr. Henry, Mr. Bovan, Chas. Rene Louis Mochine, Mr. Piot, Mr. Soldmann, Alfred Chalandre, Mr. Martin, Dixon Robinson, Mr. Lesueur, Mr. Sergeant, Capt. Richardson, Messrs M. and L. Wetzler, J. Lyn, Messrs Jacob and Wm. Hummell, Mr. De Machie, Jacob Schneider, Messrs Fred., Chas. and Conrad Muller, Ernst Frehr, C. Brandel, R. Springer, Francis Schneider, Max Brauns, Jos. Heine, Jos. Pfeifer, Albert Knittell, C. Bonn, Daniel Zollinger, John Brocchio, Francis Huber, G. Simmon, Fred and Eliza Krohl, W. Weitzel, Agathe Hold, Marie Votter, Messrs S. Schmidt, W. Knitteli, Charlotte Kooh, Wm. Koch, Cath. Dietler, Mr. Backmann, lady and 3 children, Henry Schneider, lady and 2 children, Miss Metzmauth, Madame Bonnel and daughter, Henrietta Agar, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, Marie Schaffer, Miss Price, Maria Rosel, Mrs. Wolf and 2 children, Miss Mary Rose Briere, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Andrie, wife and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 19 | Sun sets.....4 32 | Moon rises.....9 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10 38 | Gov. Island...11 06 | Hell Gate.....1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Cleared.

Ships Kate Sweetland, Keating, Akyab, (E. I.,) White & Dunham; Jeremiah Thompson, Kline, Liverpool, Thompson & Nephew; Woodcock, Lombard, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Virginia, Thurlow, Donaldsonville, Thompson & Hunter; Geo. Thomas, Amesbury, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs E. Drummond, Pinkham, Trinidad, Nesmith & Sons; Condor, Allen, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; Capt. John, Cousins, Sagua la Grande, Nesmith & Sons; W. D. Miller, Barnabe, Para, Burdett & Noble.

Schrs. Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Marcia Farrow, Spear, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Eva, Sherman, Plymouth, Johnson & Slaght; Abbot Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, masters; Lotus, Clark, Franklin, C. & E. J. Peters.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, Adams, Havre Nov. 22, and Cowes 23d, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to M. Livingston. Friday, Dec. 1, at 6 P. M., lat. 45, lon. 46 30, spoke ship Victoria, from Liverpool for New-York. Thursday, 7th, at 9 P. M., off Nantucket, fell in with schr. Helen Maud, of Halifax, from Falmouth, Jam., with fruit, for New-York—reported having experienced heavy weather; had been out 25 days, and was short of provisions, with which we supplied her. The Union experienced very heavy weather the last 4 or 5 days.

Schr. James F. Bravard, Williams, Berlin, Md., with corn to B. H. Fox & Co.

Schr. Mail, ——, Chincoteague, corn to B. H. Fox & Co.

Schr. Chieftain, ——, Rockland, with lime.

☞ There have been no arrivals this morning by way of Sandy Hook.

BELOW—1 bark.

Sailed.

Ships Aurora, Bunting, for London; Ravenswood, Nelson, for Mozambique, with U. S. troops on board.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8—Arr. barks Warren, Hallet, Baltimore; Lysander, Benedict; ship Kingfisher, New-Orleans; brig Erie Clarence; Mary Perkins, Alexandria; Veranda, Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8—Arr. ships Victoria, St. Louis; Elise, Mulloy, New-York.

[illegible] WANTED.

BOARDING.—A single gentleman can be accommodated in Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry. The one who is accustomed [illegible]. Those seeking the comforts of a home, on very moderate terms, will find this a desirable opportunity. No. 35 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—And a parlor and bedroom just vacated, on the second floor front. Also, a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 30 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 125 West 25th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen can be had in a strictly private family, with a chamber on the 2d or 3d story, fronting on the Heights, situated near the City Hall, convenient to the Fulton-av. and Greenwood cars. Address, for 3 days, E. A., office of New-York *Daily Times*, when the advertiser will call on the applicant.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Where there will be no other boarders, by a gentleman and his wife, with a furnished sitting-room and bedroom attached. Location between 14th and 23d sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Not particular about possession before January. References exchanged. Address WEST, office Daily Times.

BOARD WANTED.—In a Christian family between Fulton-av. and Dean-st., and Flatbush and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Family consists of husband, wife and child; wants two or three good rooms. Reference exchanged. Address No. 2,780 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom on second floor, at No. 8 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 18 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also, one side room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—At No. 36 4th-av., a suite of furnished rooms for the Winter, on the 2d floor, front, where home comforts may be found by providing marketing and having the same cooked as desired at any hour, by a good servant; or the rooms may be had without. Family private; no children. Location near Grace Church. Cars and stages pass the door. Reference given and required. Apply for one week.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a back parlor with marble mantel, large closets, grate and gas, with or without board, where there are no boarders, in house No. [illegible] South 4th-st., Williamsburg, near 6th-st., about five minutes' walk from either ferry. The best references required and given. Apply at the above number, or at the Union Bank, Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Stolen from No. 130 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Dec. 6, one Gold Watch, Thomas Black, maker, Liverpool, No. 21,276. Inscribed on inside, "Presented to Capt. Watson Ferris by a few friends in Liverpool." Date not remembered; two Gold Brooches; five Gold Rings; one silver Butter-Knife, marked "W. S. F.;" six silver Tea and Table-Spoons marked as above. Pawnbrokers please stop the above if presented. Apply at No. 103 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, in going from 14th-st., near 5th-av., to Ferrero's Dancing Academy, above 6th-av.,—a lace scarf, valuable for the sake of the giver. Any person who will return the same to No. 117 West 14th-st. will receive the above reward.

WATCH LOST.—A lady's gold enameled watch, marked with the initials C. E. B., with chain and trinkets attached. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery at No. 107 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—To be sold at public auction, at the hour of 10 A. M., on [illegible] at No. 11 (late No. 10) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Seaming and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854), to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.,—for turning up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Cloth Frames, Bullet Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of turning 300 to 1,000 per cent per day. All interested are solicited to call. Town, State, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, applied to

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

STORE FOR SALE.—A good chance for a man to go in business that pays a large profit, with a long lease and rent low, in one of the best business streets in Brooklyn, the cause of selling is the advertiser has other business to attend to. Address DAWSON, Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid, with real name and where they may be seen.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.—A young man out of business, and having from $500 to $800 at his command, desires a situation or partnership in some respectable business, in which he would either invest the above amount or give it as security. Any respectable business accepted. Satisfactory references given, by addressing a note to H. C. F., at the Times office.

STORE FOR SALE.—A good stand for the grocery business, in the village of Mount Vernon. Apply previous to Dec. 14, to GEORGE W. COOPER, on the premises, corner of 4th-av. and 6th-st., Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE.—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 187 tons Custom-House register; about four years old, built at Cold Spring, Long Island; well found and ready for sea. Apply to JONES & HOOKE, No. 104 Wall-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Citizens each—
If you'd sleep when 'tis dark—
This fact to which none can say nay,
LYON'S Powder and Pill,
Bugs and rats and mice kill,
And man is no longer their prey.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—For the instant destruction of insects and vermin. No. 424 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.
Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by consigning their orders to us.
WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

GAUZE WIRE WINDOW-SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
Of any design required,
By LEE & CO.,
No. 300 Bleecker-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and CURTIS JUDSON, was dissolved on the 5th of December instant. The business of the New-York Hotel will be continued by the subscriber, who is sole proprietor.

The formal dissolution is subjoined.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership lately existing between the undersigned under the firm-name of JUDSON & CRANSTON, is dissolved.

The business will be settled by Hiram Cranston, alone, who is solely authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. Dated New York, Dec 5, 1854.

CURTIS JUDSON,
HIRAM CRANSTON.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harpers', Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to B. W. & T.'s Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch.

The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to Carriers for cash.

Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in the directions for binding. BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., N. Y.

OIL COGNAC, ESSENCES RUM, ARRAC, WHISKY.—And daguerreotype, electrotype and calotype chemicals; patent medicines, drugs, metals, [illegible], bromine, iodine, cyanide potassium, nitrate silver, distilled mercury, caustic baryta, garlic and pyroacid aloes, platina in plate and wire, bismuth, cadmium, plumbago, rouge, Vienna lime, Thorn's extract copaiva and cubebs, vanilla, fumigating pastilles, nitrate strontia, chlorate potassia, bleached shellac for blue and vanilla beans, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

WHISKERS FOR YOUNG AMERICA.—Mustaches for Young Germany, and both for Young Ireland, and hair for the whole universe. My Onguent will do this, for it will force the whiskers, mustaches and hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 per bottle sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; ZEIGER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.—An incomparable article for the toilet and nursery. It possesses a fragrant perfume, is a certain remedy for head-ache and other nervous affections, whilst, as the sick room, its refreshing and disinfecting qualities will be found invaluable. Sold at retail by all Chemists and Perfumers. In large bottles at one dollar; small do. at 50 cents, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 106 Chambers-st.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these (their own manufacture) on hand, which, for quality and price, defy competition. ROGERS & WICKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, 66 Cortlandt-st. N. Y. Dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF BASSETT & ABORN.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BASSETT & ABORN will please present the same to their assignee, GEORGE F. THOMAS, at his office, No. 23 Park-row, on or before the 15th of December next.

GEORGE F. THOMAS,
Assignee of Bassett & Aborn.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 792 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.—[illegible] No. 663 Broadway.—[illegible] to be repeated for the [illegible] of the opera and [illegible] GRAND NOVEL [illegible] EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. The Performance to commence with the [illegible]. Second week of the laughable burlesque of [illegible], on account of the [illegible] popularity of the [illegible]. Fifth week, by general request, of the [illegible] RAILROAD [illegible]; Sixth week of the [illegible] AN UNEQUALED COMBINATION OF ETHIOPIAN [illegible] WARDEN, BOYD, LE PETITE CHRISTINE, and the entire [illegible] company will appear. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. Issued in connection with the [illegible] of North and South America, now in [illegible], by special arrangement [illegible] PERHAM'S [illegible] 100,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY [illegible] MORE TO SELL.

To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST.—Union-square.

BENEFIT, AND LAST NIGHT.

To give due effect to the admirable impersonation and rendering of the rôle of

SEMIRAMIDE,
By Madame GRISI,

Signor MARIO will appear as Nemo; with Signora VIETTI as Arsace; Signor BADIALI as Assur; Signor [illegible] as Oroe.

On MONDAY, Dec. 11,

In Rossini's Grand Opera in two acts, of

SEMIRAMIDE,

for the BENEFIT of the Committee of Management.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to Parquette and First Circle of Secured Seats	$3 00
Promenade Tickets	1 50
Second Circle of Boxes	1 00
Amphitheatre	50
Private and Proscenium Boxes	$20 to $30 each.

Seats may be secured at the Box Office on 14th-st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also of WILLIAM HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE OPERA.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully notifies his friends and the public that MONDAY NEXT will terminate the current engagement made by him with the present management of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, in 14th-st., for the limited appearance there of

MAD. GRISI, SIGNOR MARIO, SUSINI,

and other artistes from Europe now in course of fulfillments of their respective contracts with Mr. HACKETT, and also that WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 13, will be for

MR. HACKETT'S BENEFIT,

when Mad. GRISI, Signor MARIO, and his other great artistes, will perform in a variety of an entertainment, as will be expressed in future advertisements, being

THEIR LAST APPEARANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

prior to their departure for Boston.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fifty cents to all parts of the house. Tickets for the GRAND OPENING CONCERT, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 9, can be obtained at the Music Store of HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT.—At the Academy of Music, 14th-st. Tickets, 50 cents, to all parts of the house. The first Grand Concert at the above magnificent Theatre will take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

When the following brilliant array of eminent artists will appear:

Mrs. GEORGE STUART.

Miss E. KIMBALL BAXTER. Her first appearance here.

Mr. EDWARD BOEHM.

Musical Director.................Harvey B. Dodworth

Leader of the Orchestra.................George F. Bristow

Grand Orchestra of Sixty Performers.

FULL MILITARY BAND,

Of Reed and Brass instruments, together with DODWORTH'S celebrated CORNET SERENADING BAND.

Tickets can be had at the different Hotels and Music Stores. Private Boxes holding six persons, $5; ten persons, $8; may be secured at DODWORTH'S, No. 493 Broadway. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert begins at 7½ o'clock. See Programme.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 9 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

Brilliant success of

MLLE NAU

As Amina, in the Opera of the Sonnambula. The performance to commence at 7½ o'clock, with Bellini's Opera of

THE SONNAMBULIST.

Amina	Mlle. NAU
Elvino	Mr. W. ALEYN
Rodolpho...Mr. IRVING | Alessio	Mr. NEWCASTLE
Lisa...Miss [illegible] | Teresa	Mlle. POZZONI

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Glorious Success of the Fairy Opera of

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

With the best Scenery, best Music and best Cast ever produced in the place.

G. S. Buckley as the Beast; R. Bishop as John Quill; Miss Fletcher as Beauty; W. Percival as Prince; Sisters, Fairies, &c., by the Company.

And will be repeated every night this week, with "A superior Ethiopian Entertainment."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.)

H. WOOD..................................Manager, &c.

White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world.

H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, desires it not only to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing pantomime, and dancing in white character.

H. W. intends shortly to hold the mirror up to nature, and give each evening a faithful representation of Negro life without detracting from their merits or exalting them above their proper sphere in society—thereby giving a very pleasing as well as a more instructive moral.

THIS EVENING an entire change of programme.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager, &c.

THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week,

Negro Minstrelsy, Dances and Comic Scenes.

To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque on

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Robert Macaire..................S. A. Wells
Jacques Strop..................George Christy

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL is to take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Cummings, for the benefit of his new Church of St. Stephen on 28th-st. The programme includes selections from Italian, French and German Operas; Comic Pieces, Irish Ballads, &c. The distinguished artists, Signora DONOVANI, Mlle LEHMANN, Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Signora ARNOLDI, COLETTI, MORRA, BADIALI, CORRADI, &c., &c., will appear, supported by a superb Orchestra. Price of tickets, only One Dollar for Parquette and First Circle, and Fifty Cents only for all other parts of the house.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec 9, will be performed the tragedy of

ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.

Adrienne Lecouvreur..............Miss Davenport

To conclude with the comedy of

MASKS AND FACES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. Dress-Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, will be presented the new Comedy of

TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT.

After which, the capital Interlude of

THE HAPPY MAN.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE NEW PLAY, THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY, Which must be withdrawn, as the new local piece, entitled,

APOLLO IN NEW-YORK.

Must be produced on Monday next.

Great success of the new Farce,

LIVING TOO FAST.

The Theatre is warm and comfortable.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible]; Orchestra, Balcony, [illegible]. THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, will be acted the Play of

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon..........Mr. Anderson | Calanthe..........Miss M. Duret

WANDERING BOYS.

Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE FAMILY OF THE late T. F. BRIGGS, at Wood's Varieties, Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1854, on which occasion Mr. Wood has generously tendered the use of his Hall and the whole of the company have volunteered their services. Tickets can be had of any of the under-mentioned Committee, and at all the principal hotels and music stores.

NEIL McLANE NEWSOM, Chairman.

Chas. L. Noone, Secretary.	Wm. Henry Hines.
Albert McIlwaine,	David Hague,
Thomas Moore,	John Sleeper,
Francis Trevor,	Capt. J. T. Coe,
Stephen H. Clapp,	John Flynn and others.

MR. DEMPSTER'S LAST BALLAD ENTERTAINMENT.—at the Tabernacle, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, will include the following songs: "The Spot where I was Born," "The Rainy Day," "John Anderson my Jo," "I'm a Lone (one) Adventurer," "The Widow's Lament," "Mary of Castle Cary," "The Bonnie o' the Dee," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "Blue Bonnie O," "For Alone, All Alone," "Duncan Gray," and "The May Queen." Tickets, 25 cents; Books, 12½ cts. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN FROM MEXICO.—The levees of this marvellous being are daily thronged by med-ical and scientific men. Dr. Mott's certificate confirms the opinion that it is between [illegible]. Ladies, unless in a delicate situation, will derive the highest gratification from contemplating the refined taste and amiable disposition of the Hybrid at Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

GRAND SUNDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—At Stuyvesant Institute.—Mrs. MACREADY, the celebrated artiste, will give a lecture on the mysteries of Spiritual Visions, to be illustrated by a reading of a sacred Poem on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the occasion to be had at W. Hall & Son's, and at the door. Tickets can be procured on Saturday.

PICTURE GALLERIES, &c.—Large Rooms to let in the Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, suitable for Picture Galleries, Fairs, Exhibitions, &c. Apply to E. PERHAM on the premises.